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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1874. NO. 198.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to have their subscriptions continued. If they order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

The Democrats Consent to the Judicial Cofirmations.

Legislative Apportionment Passed with Amendments.

COLLECTION OF DEBTS AGAINST NON-RESIDENTS.

TRAINING OF COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Relative Strength of Advocates and Opponents of Local Option.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, April 30, 1874.

SENATE.

The Democratic members voted to confirm the judicial appointments this morning, when they were called up.

Mr. Chalfant objected to Mr. Broomal, of Chester, because he had, in the Constitutional Convention, called the Legislature corrupt.

Messrs. McClure and Wallace spoke in favor of Broomal, and the entire list went through.

George C. Gerwig, George J. Whitney and Edward Schindell were confirmed as Notaries.

The following bills passed finally:

An act authorizing the collection of contributions for charitable purposes.

An act for the better training of teachers in common schools.

An act for the better collection of debts against non-residents.

An act allowing notaries to appoint deputies.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill authorizing municipal corporations to proceed with grading and paving after giving proper security.

HOUSE.

The Legislative Appropriation bill passed finally. It was amended, and now goes to a Conference Committee.

The calendar of second reading bills was then taken up. Debate was had on the bill punishing mercantile agencies for false reports. It was postponed—42 to 40.

The act regulating medical practice was amended so as to take effect in 1875, and laid over.

The act to require the teaching of drawing in common schools was postponed.

The Senate supplement to the Pittsburgh Second avenue act, passed second reading.

At six o'clock the House adjourned.

Chairman Wainwright, of the Vice and Immorality Committee, has had the petitions referred to that committee classified, as follows: Number of petitioners for repeal of Local Option, 117,336; against repeal, 67,504.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 29, 1874.

The Senate had two laborious sessions, today, disposing of nearly all the bills pending on first reading, and the bulk of those on second reading, besides disposing of all that were ready on third reading. It is safe to say that the Senate, by the end of this week, will have cleared up its calendar pretty thoroughly.

The Finance Committee reported the House resolution for final adjournment on May 15th, as committed. It can be called up at any time and passed, and the presumption is it will pass as reported. There is a section of men, here, in both Houses, who want to stay till midsummer; but I have no idea they will succeed.

The School Book bill, as I expected, went through the Senate finally, this morning, by a two-thirds vote—20 to 10—Messrs. Yerkes, Chalfant and Wareham being absent. If they had been present the vote would have been 22 to 11. After the earnest efforts of the book publishers to defeat it, the two-thirds vote of the Senate in its favor is the highest possible testimony to its rightfulness. No bill could get such a vote in its favor that was not meritorious enough to deserve it.

Scanlin bill to provide for the submission of civil cases to the decision of the court and dispense with trial by jury, was postponed indefinitely, the Senate having previously taken up and amended the House bill on the same subject.

The bill of the Senate heretofore pending and postponed, to regulate the official terms of city, borough, ward and township officers, was taken up and amended so as to include township treasurers, and passed second reading. It will pass finally to-morrow. It fixes the first of April following the Congressional election as the time when the terms of such offices shall begin, except school directors, whose terms begin as now fixed by law.

Mr. McClure's bill, to establish a system of chattel mortgages in this Commonwealth, came up on second reading and was voted down, yeas 8, nays 17. There is a strong feeling in favor of such mortgages in Philadelphia, but the country members were generally hostile to it, and the vote, as will be noticed, was a decisive one.

The vote had yesterday on the final passage of House bill fixing a bounty on fox and wild cat scalps was reconsidered, and several Senators from districts which have local laws on the same subject, and do not want to come under a general law, having made strong speeches against it, Mr. Rubles made a motion for its indefinite postponement, which prevailed. In counties where foxes and wild cats are yet to be found, the assurance of a liberal bounty for their scalps stimulates the hunters to hunt them to extinction, and a low bounty (such as this bill offered) would be sure to keep any one from hunting them for their scalps. The bill thus defeated was understood to have been originally intended for the repeal of a local act which bears hardly on the treasury of Bucks county; but as that local act could easily have been repealed by giving the required notice, it was held to be unwise to substitute a general act for one merely repealing the local one.

Senate bill to provide for the transfer of civil cases by agreement, to a referee learned in the law, was amended so as to pay the referee ten dollars a day, to be taxed as a part of the costs in the case, instead of being paid by the county, as provided in the original bill. At this shape it will pass finally to-morrow.

The following bills passed finally:

To authorize the appointment of short-hand clerks for the several counties.

To erect a commission for the purpose of examining and providing uniformity of school books for the several school districts of this Commonwealth.

Regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs, defining his duties and fixing his salary.

Fixing the time when the term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and other judges learned in the law, shall commence. (The time fixed is the first Monday in January.)

To provide for the expenses required by an act entitled "an act to provide for the continuance of the education and maintenance of the destitute orphans of the deceased soldiers and sailors, and the destitute children of permanently disabled soldiers and sailors," approved April 9, A. D. 1867. This is the usual Appropriation bill for soldiers' orphans.

House bill, to fix the standard weight of bark, was amended so as to make 2,000 pounds a cord, for all kinds of bark. The vote was 14 to 11, and the bill may be voted down on final passage.

Mr. Graham called up his bill repealing all laws requiring separate schools to be kept for children of color, and amended it by adding Mr. Anderson's bill on the same subject to it. In that shape it passed second reading.

In the House, Mr. McCullough (Philadelphia) moved that the House be proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 2, an act to fix the number of Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, and to apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts. Agreed to—yeas 93, nays 2.

Previous to the announcement of the above vote a point of order was raised by Mr. Little that it required a two-third to suspend the rule to take up the bill. The Speaker, however, decided that the bill being one required to be passed by the Constitution it came within the class of bills which, in accordance with a resolution by the House, could be called up by a simple majority vote.

Messrs. Stranahan and Heiges appealed from the decision of the Chair.

A debate followed, participated in by Messrs. Little, Stranahan, Brockway, Wolfe and Heiges, when the decision of the Speaker was sustained—yeas 55, nays 45.

The first section of the bill was then read.

Mr. Pyle moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed for the present. Not agreed to—yeas 34, nays 83.

The first and second sections were agreed to, and the third section being under consideration,

Messrs. Stranahan, Brockway and Little (Democrats) spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. Wolfe, Mitchell and Webb (Republicans) advocated its passage, when the debate was interrupted by the arrival of the hour of one o'clock, and the House took a recess.

At the afternoon session the consideration of the bill was resumed, and after the usual show of filibuster by the Democrats, it passed by a party vote. It will probably pass finally to-morrow.

The discussion on the bill was very heated and acrimonious, especially on the part of the Democrats. Mr. Little, of Wyoming, was almost beside himself with party rage, applying every harsh epithet he could think of to the bill and its supporters; and after pouring out his spleen in this abusive style, he had the effrontery to call some Republican member to order for applying a much milder term to him! The assurance in this case was so palpable that one of the Republican members from Philadelphia (Mr. Smith) drew up a resolution, reciting some half dozen of Mr. Little's hot tempered epithets, and declaring that such language should not hereafter be considered as parliamentary. Mr. Little was bright enough to see the point, and did not press his call to order.

The fact is that the Democrats have themselves alone to blame for the harshness they complain of in this bill. They have done their level best to madden and inflame our side of the House, by a resort to party tricks and the employment of partisan machinery in obstructing the progress of legislation, and the Republican members of the House have naturally but little disposition to accommodate or oblige them. There is an adage in law that he who asks for equity must first show equity. In like manner, in politics, those who ask for magnanimity from their opponents must first show it themselves.

After the Apportionment bill had been disposed of, the House ran as wild as a steamwheel steamer without a rudder. Instead of taking up the orders, they were thrust aside and every member who had a pet bill on hand jumped up and wanted it acted on. The result was a great deal of noise and confusion, and very little work. Some dozen bills on first and second reading were taken up out of order and acted on, and the following bill House bills passed finally:

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of serving the writs of election to fill vacancy in the district composed of Pike and Wayne counties.

An act to make appropriations for pensions and gratuities not provided for by act of Congress. This is the usual appropriation bill for pension purposes.

An act to repeal an act relative to the duties of the District Attorney for the county of Erie.

An act for the relief of Captain Richard Budd.

It is said that the House has yet nearly two hundred bills to act on. If so, and it wants to adjourn May 15th, it had better go to work and stop the everlasting jabber that has been going on so long. I do not think the number is so large, but it is sufficiently large to call for earnest and faithful work for the rest of the session. SPECIAL.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY called up the resolution to print 25,000 copies of Professor Hayden's final report.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to its passage, and said Congress should either make some provision for distributing these documents or abandon their publication. If Professor Hayden's report was worth publishing, let the material be handed over to somebody who would publish and distribute it to those willing to pay for it. It cost last session two dollars and twenty cents to distribute the *Congressional Globe* in Ohio by mail, while an express company did it for one dollar. Something should be done to prevent express companies from carrying documents which should be sent through the mails, so that the cost of transportation be received by the goverment. But the only way to accomplish this was to reduce the postage upon them.

Mr. ANTHONY said the engraving for the work had already been done, and the resolution involved a cost of but $400 for printing.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said the evil might be remedied by the passage of the bill recently introduced by him, which dispensed with the prepayment provisions and fixed the amount of postage at twenty cents per volume.

In the course of the discussion, it was stated that the engravings were paid for out of the appropriation for making the survey, which was $50,000 in two years.

Mr. WINDOM said he could not see any economy resulting from the abolition of the franking privilege, immediately after the passage of the act, Congress gave certain large railroad companies $30,000 additional for carrying mails; therefore the saving has not been much.

Finally the resolution was laid over.

Mr. OGLESBY introduced a bill to promote commerce among the States and to cheapen the transportation of persons and property between the Atlantic seaboard and the Western States and Territories. Referred.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the Civil Rights bill, and Mr. NORWOOD made a speech.

He said the Republican party was actuated in this measure by selfish motives entirely, and not by love of the colored people. He denied that there was any more prejudice in the breasts of Democrats than in the breasts of Republicans, and said the former, in their social relations, treated the colored people as well as the latter. This bill proposed to put black and white together in schools, in hotels and in places of amusements, and yet it was declared that social equality was not contemplated. He predicted ruin to that political party in this country which prescribed that poor white men should go with blacks, whether or not they desired it. Before concluding his argument, Mr. NORWOOD said he would ask the indulgence of the Senate till to-morrow, that he might present his views on the constitutional objections to the passage of the bill, he not being physically able to go on to-day.

The bill was then informally laid aside.

The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was received from the House and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered printed.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by a mass meeting at Indianapolis in relation to the finances. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and a number of a private character were passed.

Mr. LOGAN called up the Senate bill to increase the Pay Department of the Army, fixing the number of paymasters at fifty, with the rank, pay and emoluments of majors of cavalry.

Mr. WEST offered an amendment providing for the detail of officers of the line to act as paymasters. Rejected. He also offered an amendment providing that any appointments made under the act shall be taken from officers now in the army by promotion.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved an amendment providing that additional appointments might be made from paymasters' clerks.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the two amendments, providing that all appointments under the act shall be made from volunteers in the line who held a rank not lower than that of captain.

Mr. LOGAN opposed any provision which would direct the President whom to appoint. The President was a military man, and knew as well how to select good paymasters as any Senators. Some of those on this floor seemed to have lost faith in the President in the last few days, but he (Mr. Logan) had not. Mr. Buckingham's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MORRILL then offered his substitute, which was rejected.

The question recurring on Mr. West's amendment, it was rejected. The bill was then passed—yeas 21, nays 18—and now goes to the House. Should the bill become a law, six new appointments in the Paymaster's Department will be made.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House, after the reading of the journal and some other preliminary matter, took up the bill to carry into execution the provisions of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and to define certain rights of American citizens residing in the several Territories, and the duties of diplomatic and consular officers.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, who reported the bill from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, addressed the House in its support, and in answer to the criticism made by Mr. Hale, of New York, yesterday.

After a short debate, the House passed from the consideration of that bill and took up the Senate amendments to the House bill relative to the Louisville and Portland Canal.

The debate, which lasted for over three hours, was closed by Mr. WHEELER, who insisted that the bill should not be passed without that no money should be paid out under it unless the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States jurisdiction over the canal and all the property and appurtenances, and should relinquish to the United States the right to assess it so long as the United States shall remain its owner, and should pay to the United States all taxes assessed and collected on the canal from the passage of the act until such cession. He offered an amendment to that effect. He noticed and repelled, with a good deal of indignation, aspersions upon his character and motives indulged in by some of the newspaper papers on account of the position which he had heretofore taken and still held in regard to this bill.

Mr. Wheeler's amendment was rejected—yeas 98, nays 113.

The bill was then passed without provision. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the appropriations made by the act approved March 3d, 1873, entitled "An act making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works or rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," for the improvement of the Ohio and the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, are hereby continued until further order made permanently applicable to the payment of the debts of said Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and no sales shall be necessary; but said be applied to the payment of the interest on its bonds and the principal of the outstanding bonds of said company as they mature; *provided*, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may purchase and pay for any of said bonds at the market price, not above par, whenever he deems it for the interest of the United States.

SEC. 2. That after thirty days from the passage of this act, the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to take possession of the said Louisville and Portland canal and all property, real and personal, of said company as the property of the United States, as provided for by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved February 23d, 1854, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled An Act to amend the charter of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, approved January 21st, 1842," conceding jurisdiction over said canal to the United States, subject, however, to a mortgage or lien on said property in favor of the trustees under said mortgage, and the holders of bonds issued under it, and the secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to pay the directors of said company for the stock held by them, which payment shall be made forthwith by the Secretary of the Treasury, being the sum of one hundred dollars to each director, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum since the 9th day of February, 1864, and he is authorized and directed to cause a careful and full examination of all receipts and disbursements of said company to be made, and to collect and, if necessary, to sue any money due to the United from said company, or the trustees under the said mortgage, or by any person whatever, and said Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed and empowered immediately, upon the passage of this act, to give public notice, in such manner as in his judgment will best effect the purpose, to all persons having claims against having debts of any nature against the said Louisville and Portland Canal Company, except the bonded debt thereof, to present them to him on or before the 1st day of July, 1875, and any such debt not presented on or before said day shall be forever barred: and the said Secretary is hereby directed and authorized to examine, and if and in his discretion, allow such debts or any of them, being hereby vested with any power necessary to that end, and he shall embrace in his action in the premises with his succeeding annual report: *provided, always*, that no sum of money shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury on account of any claim for either city or State taxes assessed, or to be hereafter assessed against said company, or against said canal property, or any of its appendages.

SEC. 3. That said canal and the property appertaining thereto, shall be held for the common use and benefit of the people of the United States, free of all tolls and charges, except such as are necessary to pay the current expenses of said canal and to keep the same in repair, and for the present year shall be at the rate of ten cents per ton capacity for vessels, and to ascertain what rates will pay current expenses. After the present year, the Secretary of War shall, on the first Monday in January of each year, ascertain from the expenses of the previous year what tolls will probably pay the expenses of the current year, and he shall fix and declare the rate of tolls thus ascertained to be charged for the current year, and, until otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of War shall provide by the appointment of agents, maintenance and repair of said canal, and may apply the tolls so received, so far as may be necessary, to the due care and preservation of said canal, and he shall, in his next annual report, set forth such receipts and expenditures and the condition of said canal, with a view to such legislation as may be necessary for the superintendence and management thereof; but no expenditure or contract for the expenditure of money shall be made under the authority of this section, in any one year, to an amount greater than the amount which may be secured during such year from the tolls on said canal.

SEC. 4. That if, at any time, it become necessary to enforce the liens of the mortgage upon said canal property for the benefit of the bondholders, it shall be lawful for the trustees named in said mortgage, or any other trustees who may be appointed in pursuance of the laws of Kentucky, to commence proceedings therein in any court having jurisdiction thereof with notice to the United States as term defendant, and to serve processes upon any officer of the United States who shall have the superintendence of said canal, whose duty it shall be to notify the Attorney General of the United States of such service, whereupon said Attorney General shall enter an appearance in said case and take all necessary steps to represent and defend the interest of the United States in such proceedings, so that the same may be conducted in the same manner and with the same force and effect as the Louisville and Portland Canal Company were in existence as a corporation.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Mr. HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, from the Election Committee, made a report on the Utah contested election, that Cannon, the sitting member, is entitled to a seat, and that Maxwell, the contestant, is not. He gave notice that he would call it up for action hereafter, and he gave notice that he would then offer a resolution reciting that Cannon, the sitting member, is openly living and cohabiting with a woman, as his wife, under the pretended sanction of the system of polygamy, to the great scandal and disgrace of the people and government of the United States, and providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the matter, and to recommend such action as shall seem meet and proper.

The House adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

GENERAL WHITE FURTHER DISTINGUISHED.

He Captures a Party of Brooks Men in Jefferson County.

NINE KILLED AND TWENTY-SEVEN WOUNDED.

Will Somebody Capture General White?

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—The situation is practically unchanged. Brooks to-day sent out a squad to cut the telegraph wires connecting with Pine Bluff, which squad was captured by the enemy and are now under guard. Major General Churchill, of the Baxter side, and ten men were made prisoners by fifty Brooksites. Subsequently Churchill was released. A spirit of uneasiness pervades the community, and almost any settlement of the difficulty will be agreeable to the people at large.

LATER—BATTLE IN JEFFERSON COUNTY—NINE KILLED AND TWENTY SEVEN WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 30.—General King White, who has charge of the Baxter forces at Pine Bluff, hearing that a party of Brooksites were assembled at New Gascony, in Jefferson county, and committing depredations, moved a column of two hundred men down to that point to-day, for the purpose of dispersing them. A dispatch late to-night to General Newton, from Pine Bluff, says White sent forward a flag of truce to order the men to disperse, but they fired upon the party, and a regular battle ensued, in which nine of the Brooksites were killed and twenty wounded. The remainder were taken prisoners, disarmed and sent home. General White reports seven men of his own command wounded and three horses killed.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

AN APPEAL FOR BELLEW.

LONDON, April 30.—Appeals have been published to the charitable, for assistance for Bellew, the elocutionist, whose illness continues.

THE "TIMES" ON AMERICAN FINANCE.

The *Times*, commenting on the failure of the Senate to pass the Currency bill over the President's veto, remarks that it is probable the danger of increasing paper currency has been permanently avoided, and advises the substitution of the Treasury currency for the present national bank issues.

DISTINGUISHED HONOR FOR STANLEY.

Herald Cable Special.]

LONDON, April 30.—At the last meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, an honorary fellowship was conferred on Stanley, who had hitherto received only the society medal.

Spain.

FIGHTING BEFORE BILBAO.

MADRID, April 30.—Official dispatches announce that fighting was resumed before Bilbao on Wednesday. Some advanced positions of the Carlists have been captured by the Republican forces with slight loss.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—The steamships Tyrian, Parthia and Greece, from New York, arrived.

LONDON, April 30.—Steamship Great Western, from New York, arrived at Bristol.

European Markets.

LONDON, April 30.—The rate of discount at the Bank of England has been advanced to 4 per cent. Consols for money, 92 1-16@92 3-16; for account, 92 3-16@92 5-16. 1865, 106 5-16 to 1867, 106 5-16@106 7-16; new 5's, 104; New York Central, 96; Erie, 15; Illinois Central, 92. Tallow 38s. Linseed 40s.

PARIS, April 30.—Rentes, 59 francs 75 centimes.

FRANKFORT, April 30.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 88¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 30.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 7 7-16@7 9-16; Orleans 7 9-16@7 5-8; sales 10,000 bales; American, 7,000; exports to continent 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Lard 46s 6d. Turpentine 34s.

LONDON, April 30.—Refined petroleum, 23¾ francs.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Suits Against Fort Wayne's Treasurer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., April 30, 1874.

Heavy suits are being brought against John Brosgreyer, the defaulting ex-Treasurer of the city, on complaint for damages. Another, on his bond, for damages to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, is brought by the city of Fort Wayne.

The Murderer of Dr. Granville Alfred.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—George Miller Alfred (colored,) convicted of the murder of Dr. Granville Alfred, in Washington county, will be hanged to-morrow. The *Courier-Journal's* letter says the condemned man is preparing a full confession, implicating the wife of the murdered man, who is now out on bail for the same charge, as *particeps criminis* in the murder. Various attempts at the rescue of the prisoner (said to have proceeded from Mrs. Alfred's friends,) have also been frustrated, and the preparations for exention are perfected. The condemned man has professed faith in the Catholic church, and expresses a willingness to die.

An Amateur Dentist Kills a Young Lady.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LANCASTER, O., April 30, 1874.

At Shawnee, yesterday, a dentist practicing without license, administered to a Miss Sullivan eighty grains of hydrate of chloride, causing her death within a few minutes. The villain fled to the country, and as yet has not been arrested.

Suicide in Warren, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., April 30, 1874.

Aaron Loveland, a laborer, twenty-four years old, and married, hanged himself today. Family trouble is said to have been the cause.

The Clearfield County Fire Thought to be a Diabolical Crime.

HAUTZVILLEE, PA., April 30.—It appears that the woman who was burned to death yesterday, was the wife of another woman and was living with Pennington as his wife. Threats had been made about two weeks ago by her husband to kill her, and the supposition is that he murdered both these persons and then set fire to the house to conceal his crime. A bucket was found near the premises which had contained coal oil. Officers are after the suspected man.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 30, 1874.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

A meeting was held in Cooper Union last evening, to give impetus to the movement for the settlement by arbitration of all disputes between nations.

A DRAMATIST MISSING.

John F. Poole, a dramatist of some note, has been missing from his home for several weeks.

ACQUITTAL OF DETECTIVE LEAHY.

Detective Leahy, tried for killing McNamara, by shooting through a door while the officers were searching for Dutch Harmon, was acquitted this evening.

Vanderbilt University of Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 30.—During the session of the Board of Trustees of the Vanderbilt University, yesterday, the secretary of the board, Rev. R. L. Young, read a communication from Mr. Vanderbilt, donating an additional hundred thousand dollars, to be used as a building fund, on order that the university buildings may be completed in accordance with the plans and specifications heretofore approved by him.

A Question of Color in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.—State Senator Alexander E. Barber and Bradford R. Davis, both colored, have brought suit against the Louisiana Jockey Club, each claiming $5,000 damages, because, as the said petitioners aver, said club refused to let them enter the stretch badges during the recent races on account of their color, they being of African descent.

Shepherd & Dewolf, of New Orleans, have made a proposition to St. Louis merchants, that if sufficient freight is guaranteed by them to justify the venture, they will put on a line of steamships between New Orleans and Rio Janeiro, touching at all important intermediate points.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men at the Checkered Front, 25 cents per barrel on flour, and 1 per cent. on other goods it paid in ten days. See advertisement.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMING FINANCE BILL.

Redemption, Retirement and Free Banking.

The Court of Claims Vacancy.

MORMON QUESTION RIPENING.

MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH COMPULSORY PILOTAGE.

Western District of Arkansas Under Investigation.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Inspection of Naval Academy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1874.

Provisions of Next Finance Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee are holding daily sessions on the new financial bill, now being prepared by them to take the place of the vetoed bill. The committee to-day discussed the questions of redemption and retirement, and will incorporate such provisions into the new bill. The amount of retirement will bring the volume of legal tenders down to three hundred millions. The bill will also provide for free banking. This seems to meet with very general favor, and it is thought that, through free banking, a compromise will be reached on redemption and retirement.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The April returns in the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will reach nearly eight and one-half millions. This is a million increase over the receipts for the same month last year. The total for the year to date, is eighty-one and a half million. So far this year, sixty thousand dollars have been collected on legacies and successions on estates being settled in the courts. These taxes were repealed in 1870.

The Customs for April

amount to fourteen millions in coin. This is a decrease of about seven hundred thousand on the receipts for the same month last year. From present indications there will be a decrease of twenty millions for the year.

The Vacancy in the Court of Claims.

The names now most prominently considered in connection with the Associate Justiceship of the Court of Claims are Judge Woodward and Judge Settle, of North Carolina. The latter was President of the Philadelphia Convention which nominated General Grant.

The Winans Patent.

The House Committee on Patents to-day decided to report adversely on the extension of Winans' sugar steamer patent.

Question of Compulsory Pilotage.

A number of owners of vessels in Maine, New York, Philadelphia, New Jersey, Delaware and Baltimore, appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day, asking the abolition of all compulsory pilotage, and allowing them to employ and pay for pilots as they desire.

The Mormon Question

is to come up before the House in an original and and peculiar manner. The Committee on Elections to-day, in the contested election case of Maxwell vs. Cannon, from Utah, submitted a report declaring that Mr. Maxwell was not elected and was, therefore, not entitled to a seat. They further report that Mr. Cannon, the sitting member, was elected, but do not add the usual form, "that he is entitled to retain his seat." He (Cannon), of Wisconsin, while agreeing with the report of the committee, gave notice of an amendment that Cannon ought not to be permitted to retain his seat, because he is a Mormon and engaged in practices contrary to the spirit of the laws and Constitution of the United States. He is prepared to refer to a special committee for report. The question of embodying the resolutions in the report was discussed in the Committee on Elections, but it was deemed best to report the resolutions in the form above given, leaving the other question to come up on its own merits.

The Western Judicial District.

In the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice, B. F. Shoemaker, a Deputy Marshal of the Western district of Arkansas, was examined with special reference to the point of the employment of the *posse comitatus*, and the return of fictitious names for the purpose of swelling the fee list. Shoemaker was Deputy under both Roots and Britten, and he testified that when Britten's account was returned from the Department of Justice, the Western district of Arkansas for examination, the Chief Clerk of the Marshal's office, a man named Donnelley, went to witness and said, "We have a good thing, we have no Deputy Marshals, and now you must stand by us." The investigation was to take place before Judge Caldwell, in order to ascertain whether the claim for fees was correct, and whether there were not many fictitious names on the list. A man named H. E. McKee was summoned on the Grand Jury, and Donnelly fixed up an interview between Shoemaker and McKee, whereby it was agreed that when the former came before the Grand Jury he was to be asked the single question, whether it was common to summon the *posse comitatus*, and was not to be asked about fictitious names on the fee list. The agreement was strictly carried out. Mr. Shoemaker added that he could point his hands on the accounts of Mr. Roots, in which he could show fraudulent vouchers to the extent of $50,000 or $60,000, and that he could place his hands upon the name of every fictitious individual who had been selected as one of the *posse comitatus*. He had made affidavits to these facts and had given it to Special Agent Whitney, on the investigation which was commenced, Deputy Marshal Johnson, of the Western District, had come to him, while he was in Missouri, and presented to him the signature of an affidavit, contradicting the affidavit he had previously given to Whitney, and asserting an exactly different state of facts. This, Shoemaker declined to sign.

Mr. Cresswell Explains his Contracts.

The Postmaster General was before the House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads on Tuesday last in relation to the mail contracts which the committee are now investigating. He was asked particularly with reference to a route numbered 7,587, and his explanation of this route 'shows the manner in which business was done with reference to other routes. In this route there were ninety bids, ranging from $900 to $80,000. William Wood was the lowest bidder, at $900, and he was awarded the contract. The service had previously been rendered by F. P. Sawyer, at $31,000 per annum. Wood failed to fulfil the contract, and it was again given temporarily to Sawyer at his old rate, $31,000 per annum. The route was then re-advertised, and the lowest bid was $2,900. This bidder also failed to come to time, and again Sawyer got the contract at $34,000. Mr. Cresswell was asked by Mr. Stone, of Missouri, if he did not know that Wood's bid was made on a straw bid. He said he was morally certain of it, but he had no evidence to that effect, nor had he any discretion under the law in the matter. Mr. Cresswell then read a long statement showing the action of the Department in that and other routes, and was examined at some length by Mr. Stone.

Inspection of the Naval Academy.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, accompanied by Secretary Robeson, will visit Annapolis on Friday, May 8th, and remain there until the following Monday. The object of the visit is to inspect the operations and management of the Naval Academy, with a view of making such improvements as may suggest themselves and be deemed advisable. The House, a few days ago, by resolution authorized this examination and inspection.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1874.

INTERNAL REVENUE FOR APRIL.

Internal revenue receipts for the month were $8,437,000 an increase over April, 1873, of $872,107.

MANUFACTURERS ASK REDUCTION OF DUTY ON STEEL.

Arguments were received to-day before the Committee on Ways and Means by the manufacturers of edge tools and other workers in steel, and in favor of a specific duty on that article, instead of the ad valorem duty now imposed. One gentleman suggested that this was the only way of getting rid of the enormous cost of the New York Custom House, where re-appraisement of importations is required at the cost of ten dollars, and there was no chance of getting the money refunded. Another said that the manufacturers interested would be satisfied with a specific duty of 2¼ per cent. per pound on all kinds of steel. New York manufacturers said the cost of production was one-half on labor. A reduction on duty was also asked, that American manufacturers might be able to compete with the Sheffield manufacturers. At the closing of the arguments, the committee went into private session.

PRODUCTION OF OIL.

Second Report of the Petrolia Committee.

One Hundred and Thirty Wells Shut Down.

OTHER OWNERS FAVORABLE TO THE NINETY DAYS REST.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLIA, PA., April 30, 1874.

To R. B. Allen, President pro. tem. of the Producers' Meeting, held at Petrolia, Pa., April 30, 1875:

The undersigned committee report that we have now one hundred and thirty drilling wells actually shut down for ninety days. We also report twenty-seven rigs up, the owners of which pledge themselves not to drill until the expiration of that time, and we think that at least fifteen more drilling wells will be shut down during the week. This, we are assured, will be done, as the parties owning them entertain very friendly feelings towards the movement, and have pledged themselves to make arrangements to stop that number. Many other parties owning rigs in process of erection, will pledge themselves to refrain from operating them during the specified time. To attempt to make this movement universal, would, in our opinion, be a mistake. Thirty or forty drilling wells cannot possibly injure the cause, and will relieve some that are not in a situation to stop and give employment to many who would otherwise be thrown out of employment.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[Signed] T. J. MCCULLOUGH,
JOHN SATTERFIELD,
GEO. H. NESBITT,
RICHARD JENNINGS,
JOHN H. HAINES,
Executive Committee.

A SAVAGE MURDERER.

Tragedy in Catskill Jail---A Condemned Felon Kills His Keeper---Militia Ordered Out to Save the Wretch's Life Over Night.

HUDSON, N. Y., April 30.—Joe Waltz, the murderer, who is sentenced to be hanged at Catskill to-morrow, killed his keeper, Charles Ernst, in his cell at three o'clock this afternoon, by striking him on the head with a piece of iron, smashing in his skull. During the past week, officer Ernst has guarded Waltz in his cell, in order that he should not commit no injury to himself. The murder to-day had been committed sometime before it was discovered. Geo. Olney, with a reporter, went to see Waltz and called for Ernst, but no answer being returned, they looked through the cell door and saw him lying on the floor unconscious. The officer's revolver was found in the possession of Waltz. The victim lived only fifteen minutes after medical aid was summoned. The prisoner manifests a stolid indifference as to his horrible deed. The excitement at Catskill is intense, and at least two thousand persons are collected around the jail, threatening to break down the doors and lynch the prisoner. The sheriff is determined to maintain order and carry out the sentence of the court. If the mob do not take the affair into their hands, Waltz will be hanged at about one o'clock to-morrow. The Governor has been appealed to, and two companies of militia are ordered to proceed from Albany to Catskill forthwith.

IRONTON, O.

Drowning of a Steamboat Cook---Belfont Furnace---Condition of the Beer Market.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., April 30, 1874.

James Fletcher, colored cook on the steamer Fashion, fell off the boat at Junior landing, five miles below here, this morning, and was drowned.

Belfont furnace, which had shown symptoms of chilling—an operation which would have involved a loss of several thousand dollars—has been brought nearly to her normal condition again.

Nearly five hundred more kegs of beer have been made in this collection district during the month of April than were made in March, although the crusade has been most active in that time. A great deal, however, was shipped elsewhere.

Monthly Bulletin.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A. DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE.

PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1874.

Table Showing the Daily and Monthly Mean of Barometer and Thermometer, and Relative Humidity of the Atmosphere, with the Prevailing Direction of Wind and Amount of Rain-fall, for the month of April, 1874.

DATE.	Daily Mean Bar.	Daily Mean Tem.	Daily Mean Hum.	Prev'g Dir. of Wind	Daily Ratio fall.
April 1	30.052	51.7	84.7	N. W.	.00
April 2	29.842	40.5	51.2	W.	.00
April 3	29.767	41.5	69.5	W.	.02
April 4	30.242	44.5

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

IT IS sincerely to be hoped that the territorial government of Columbia may soon be abolished by Congress and some other form instituted. It has evidently been a costly corruption.

"CONFEDERATE history," says the Boston *Post* "appears to be getting some hard knocks all round." This is in accordance with the fitness of things. It was the hardest Confederacy of which history takes cognizance.

REMARKING on the refusal of the United States Senate to pass the Currency bill over the President's veto, a Philadelphia paper sagely observes: "The House will do the same." The measure will not come before that body at all.

AN OBSCURE local item in a New York paper states that WILBOUR, TWEED'S right-hand man and factotum, has gone to Europe to spend from "three to five years." It is barely possible that he is simply the *avant courier* of "the Boss."

IT BEGINS to look in New York as if Governor DIX and FRANCIS KERNAN, who were opposing candidates for Governor two years ago, will be the opposing candidates next winter for Senator FENTON'S seat. Matters are shaping in that direction.

THROUGHOUT the country the signs of a keen public interest in the Centennial Exposition increase and multiply. Something of this aroused patriotic sentiment is unquestionably due to the fact that the Washington *Chronicle* has from the outset bitterly opposed it.

ENGLAND claims to be the foremost missionary nation in the world since Spain has withdrawn from competition. The latter country upholds slavery, and the former, in certain forms and instances, winks at it. These facts, however, have no necessary connection with these professions.

SOME of the "independent" journals still clamor for the formation of a new party. Suppose they try to organize on the basis of the Golden Rule, beginning by doing *themselves* unto others as they would that others should do unto them. This would be the most radical new departure they ever took.

THERE has been a break in the Democratic conbination at Harrisburg to obstruct the progress of legislation by opposing the confirmation of the additional law judges. All the nominations were confirmed yesterday, except the nomination of Judge INGHAM. And so the bottom of that miserable conspiracy has dropped out.

THE New York *Tribune* says that only about two hundred of the six thousand words of the Bible are now in any sense obsolete. This may be true. A matter of much graver import, so far as respects that paper, is, that the One Great Commandment which includes and supplements all the rest, is treated by it as though it were in every sense obsolete.

EX-VICE President BRECKENRIDGE is lying at the point of death with hemorrhage of the lungs. The abilities and opportunities of this man were such as to render it easy for him to win the undying respect and admiration of a great nation. Of his career, however, he made nothing but a brilliant failure; and when he goes down to his grave, the fittest treatment his memory can receive will be to cover it with the charitable mantle of silence.

EX-PREMIER GLADSTONE is said now to regret having elevated so many years to politics. He thinks politics affect the life of a nation very little, and that a single good book influences people a vast deal more. Herein is contained a valuable hint to ambitious "statesmen" on this side of the water, many of whom could doubtless benefit their county much more by devoting themselves exclusively to literature—if they have any inclination in that direction; while at all events they could not possibly inflict upon it more serious harm.

PEOPLE will soon have an opportunity of learning what kind of a governor Governor of Massachusetts, TALBOT, is likely to be. He will be called upon to act upon some of the most important bills which have ever come before the Legislature, among others the new ten-hour bill, elsewhere referred to, legislation pertaining to the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the Old South Church property, the House Tunnel matter, and a number of other questions of equally public interest. He is credited with being a quiet, goody kind of man. Possibly he may turn out to be a pithy one. Sometimes there is strength in stillness.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH, one of the earliest martyrs of the war, who was assassinated at Alexandria, Virginia, while defending the flag of his country, is to have a monument dedicated to his memory at his birthplace, Mechanicsville, New York, some time during the present month. Both the congressman and the orator are FOLLOWS, a mere rebel soldier, and corrupt Tammany politician, has been chosen as the orator of the occasion. If this selection has been made with the view of bringing the virtues of the gallant young hero into bolder relief through the suggestions of contrast, well and good, perhaps. At least it is the only ground on which the choice can for a single moment be defended.

THE French government has just published a comprehensive review of the financial situation in Europe, and of French trade, in the course of which comparisons are made which show that France, Italy, Belgium and Holland find the great outlet for their products in Europe. Its own exports in 1872 were distributed as follows: Europe, 2,682,175,000 francs; Asia, 25,282,000; Africa, 228,059,000; America, 820,287,000; Oceanica, 5,820,000; making a total of 3,761,623,000 francs. These returns indicate but slight progress in Europe, a decided advance in America, and none whatever in the other parts of the world. The figures for England for the same year show that Europe is also the great market for that country, the exportations standing 2,680,919,000 francs, against 3,725,515,000 for all other parts of the world. Italy shows the greatest commercial development. From 1865 to 1872 its trade has doubled, and that with Africa quadrupled.

GREAT interest is manifested in New York business circles in the progress of the new transatlantic telegraph, whose completion will strike another blow at the present monopoly. To be compelled to pay a dollar or more a word is a heavy tax upon those who are obliged to keep up constant communication with parties upon the other side of the water. The time is probably not many years distant when people may send dispatches to and from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European cities, for ten cents a word, or even less, since the automatic telegraph system will undoubtedly work a decided revolution in land telegrapy. Indeed, there are not wanting persons who have given much attention to the science of telegraphy, who claim that it is now in its infancy, and that the time is not far distant when nearly all the correspondence which is now carried on by mail will go over the wires, and people generally will become operators, wires being extended into half the public stores and private dwellings; nor is it at all impossible that such may be the case.

TO-DAY an important law goes into effect in Massachusetts, which concerns many thousands of persons in that Commonwealth. It provides that no minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female over that age shall be employed in laboring by any person, firm or corporation engaged in manufactures, more than sixty hours in any one week, nor more than an average of ten hours a day for any portion of a week, except when it is necessary to make repairs to prevent the stoppage or interruption of the ordinary running of the mill or machinery, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense. What is termed the "half time" school system is also being earnestly discussed in that State. Investigation has proved that the educators of Massachusetts are in general ignorance of the method by which the English appear to be accomplishing the most desirable results for their young operatives, through the "half-time" school system. By means of this law, children are compelled to go to school one-half the number of hours spent in the factories. The law has been in operation there thirty years, and is found to work well. A similar law in Massachusetts would draw in a very large proportion of the fifteen thousand children who now attend no school, besides enabling all such to obtain an industrial and book education.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Our correspondent, "Justice," will perceive in another column that the unbelief expressed in the last sentence of his communication was entertained in violation of his own canon. In justice to ourselves, we must also say that though the article referred to on the subject of "unpunished crimes" appeared in the COMMERCIAL several weeks ago, the letter of "Justice" has been received very recently. There is nothing in the matter of the letter so far as we can judge, which renders it unsuitable for publication, and we are not conscious of making any display of extraordinary courage in laying it before our readers. Things would indeed have come to a pretty pass among us, if a worthy citizen were no longer permitted to express in print his opinion concerning the causes of prevalent evils in the community to which he belongs. Even innocent suspicions and groundless fears touching subjects of such general interest may advantageously find expression, that they may be thus "ventilated" and, peradventure, dissipated.

"Justice," we trust, will pardon us for the suggestion that possibly even he has mistaken fears for facts; mere apprehensions of what might be for distinct perceptions of downright realities. It is easy to imagine all the mischiefs which he describes—a state of society utterly corrupted by secret, oath-bound organizations whose members should be pledged to stand by one another through good and evil, and whose obligations to the Commonwealth should be completely neutralized by their obligations to the inferior sodality. Having once conceived of such a sodality as possible, and one's theory of human nature having made it seem probable, it is wonderful with what ease an imaginative man can discover in the actual world around him facts or figments which appear to verify his portentous vision. Searching diligently for evidence, the proofs accumulate with prodigious and overwhelming rapidity, and after a while the hideous dream seems to the dreamer more of a reality than wife, or children, or taxes. We do not say that "Justice" is such a visionary, but we have known visionaries who, on the perils of secret societies in this country, entertained views much resembling those of our correspondent.

While there are men in every community who might be willing to recognize the obligations of their secret society as paramount to their general social duties, such men are no doubt comparatively rare among the moral and intelligent classes. This must be the case so long as the common interest of society is arrayed against crime. A great majority of those who administer the laws have wives and children—not members of secret societies—and regard for the common safety of property furnishes another powerful motive for loyalty to the Commonwealth against any claims that may be fancied to arise out of subordinate associations.

There is, however, no evidence, we believe, that any of the secret societies which enjoy respectable recognition or popular favor impose, by oath or otherwise, any obligations inconsistent with the ordinary duties of the citizen or the subject. It is not to be supposed that our correspondent had in view criminal combinations entered into with direct reference to impunity in violating the laws. Doubtless he was thinking of those well-known secret orders whose avowed objects are of a social or beneficent character. And in view of the membership of some of these associations, and of their identification with social order and well being, it seems absurd to suspect in them any influence hostile to the public safety. Indeed, the mere fact that they have exposed themselves to so little criticism on the part of non-members may be considered pretty good evidence of their harmless constitution. It must be remembered that there is no organization whose great purpose is to defend these secret societies and to expose their evil doings and their alleged evil influence. We may add that while the anti-Secret society organization, with abstract principles at command and the wide realms of fancy in which to expatiate, has had much to say about the evil influence of secret societies on the administration of justice, it has not, so far as we know, succeeded in laying hold of any stubborn facts of the damaging kind, which would serve to illustrate its theories. The silence of the press also must be considered favorable to the innocence of the societies, for, however some papers may be influenced by sympathy in their behalf, it is absurd to assert or suspect that the press is not as independent and free now as ever to speak out against any iniquities that may be brought to its knowledge. In consideration of the foregoing, and other reasons which might be mentioned, we cannot help thinking that, whether useful or not on the whole or not, secret societies are in this country innocent of the anti-social effects occasionally ascribed to them. We do not, however, wish to be understood in the foregoing remarks as either lauding such institutions or as assailing those who on various grounds oppose their extension.

BOSTON papers notice, editorially, the organization of a company in Massachusetts, having for its object the opening up of another route to that city from the West, through the extension of the Boston and Albany Railroad from a new direction and the lease Tunnel from the other. It is anticipated by these papers that the completion of the work will enable Boston to compete with and go ahead of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, as a port of petroleum export. The aggregate annual export of petroleum from these latter cities is some ten millions of barrels, employing a large amount of tonnage. It is imagined that the only obstacle which stands in the way of Boston being the main export market for petroleum is the advantage which other cities get on rail carriage, of fifteen cents, or thereabouts, per barrel, but there is claimed an advantage for Boston which neither of the other cities ever can have—an immense storage front, through the utilization of the large area of flats at South Boston and Dorchester. The *Traveller* says there are facilities for storing a million barrels under sheds so far apart that a general conflagration need never occur, and also room for extensive refinery works, capable of refining many more barrels per day than they refine in Cleveland, the headquarters of the refinery business. It is hardly probable that half of these roseate anticipations will be realized. Nevertheless, Philadelphia would do well to bestir itself concerning the matter.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, thinking of LIVINGSTONE, is led to observe, "How strange it is that no American traveler has yet won renown for himself as an explorer in distant countries." BAYARD TAYLOR, STANLEY, AGASSIZ and others are mentioned and dismissed as not coming under the category of explorers in the proper sense of the word. LEWIS and CLARKE, who confined their operations to our own country, are yet the most famous American names in the class. The *Commercial* ought not to have forgotten the name of LEDYARD, an American, who died at Cairo, in Egypt, and whose premature death alone prevented him from winning renown for himself as an African explorer. As it was, his name has an honorable place in the list.

IT IS now said that the "suppressed speech" of Senator SUMNER was given to the New York *Tribune* by "JIM" ASHLEY, of Ohio. We are quite ready to credit the story. ASHLEY is a recusant Republican ex-Congressman, who first misrepresented his constituents and afterwards betrayed them. Hence his gross outrage on the memory of the dead statesman for whom he professed such reverent affection is not at all surprising. Such an act would be thoroughly in keeping with the man's whole history and nature. From head to foot he is an embodied insincerity.

IT IS now disclosed that DANA, of the New York *Sun*, is a blackmailer as well as a slanderer. Mr. J. E. CALDWELL, an importer of jewelry in Philadelphia, recently told the House Ways and Means Committee how his firm had been bled out of two thousand dollars by this man and one of his confederates. The testimony was direct and positive, the money was paid on demand, nor have the statements of the witness been challenged in the slightest particular. Faugh! JOSEPH SURFACE may now retire into the background.

The gold district of Georgia is about to be more effectually developed than heretofore. An Ohio company has possession of thirty miles of the Chestatee river, and a Boston man of ten miles. This stream traverses the gold region.

A PARABLE.

The church bells were ringing, the devil sat singing
On the stump of a rotting old tree:
"Oh, faith, it grows cold, and the creeds they grow old,
And the world is nigh ready for me."

The bells went on ringing, a spirit came singing,
And smiled as he crumbled the tree:
"Yon wood does but perish new seedlings to cherish,
And the world is too live yet for thee."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Winter is still master of the situation.

The season is terribly backward for May bonnets.

The proposal to revive the income tax will fail.

Death is the oldest Granger. He is the first who ever carried a scythe.

We protest against any more rain until the streets have been cleaned.

Virginia is going to impose a tax on dogs. That State has a great many poor thinkers.

This is the first of May. But the tail of the winter continues to waggle the body of the spring.

"Aquation," as opposed to cremation, is the latest method proposed for the disposal of the dead.

Various cities are organizing societies to pray the dressmaking and millinery shops out of the country.

Depression. There is said to be at least one million dollars' worth of iron awaiting sale in Jackson county, Ohio.

Chaucer was a cremationist. He said in the "Reve's Prologue:"

"Yet in our ashen cold is fire yreken."

By reference to the almanac it will be seen that May day is here. There is a stern and indisputable reality in figures.

The New York Orangemen have sensibly decided not to parade on the 12th of July next, their right to do so having been conceded.

Suicides are extremely prevalent in Chicago, but then residence in that city is almost sufficient excuse for ending one's existence.

The Terre Haute, (Ind.,) *Gazette* comes out in a new dress and with an improved head. Most of those Hoosier papers need new heads.

We beg to remind the "Personal" editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* that there is nothing so good for the intellect as a steady diet of fish.

Immense deposits of guano have recently been discovered on the mainland of South Peru. It is equal in quality to the best Chincha guana.

What are the preachers coming to? A Presbyterian minister of Illinois has just left the pulpit and gone to studying law with an atheist.

The Russian Minister of War has offered three prizes of five thousand roubles for the best cavalry tactics in any language. A chance for Americans.

The master builders of New York will order a general stoppage of operations today if the mechanics refuse hereafter to work ten hours per day.

The next annual convention of the National Woman's Suffrage Association will be held in New York city, on the 11th and 15th of the present month.

The crying wants of the day are room, economy, home-feeling and good food. We have every convenience known to modern invention but these.

The new ballad entitled, "Oh, speak no more," is recommended to the talking members of Congress. It is to be found in the book-stores at Washington.

The English coal famine is rapidly passing away, and the evil consequences are beginning to recoil on the heads of those who brought about the recent panic.

The dissatisfied element throughout the country, headed by the Grangers and labor unions, will probably make its next fight on the national bank system.

The best commendation of Vinnie Ream's statue of Lincoln we have seen, is that which declares that the buttons are good, and the soles of the shoes not bad.

In sunny Smyrna, the Syrian land of the date and fig-tree, snow fell last month to the depth of a foot, a spectacle that had not been seen there for twenty-eight years.

Lo! how shrewd. The bead work and basket makers of New York are unusually active in consequence of spring orders from the squaws at Niagara Falls and Saratoga.

Bad news from Cape Town. Not only have gems become exceedingly scarce, but those who invested largely in and about the supposed rich region cannot now pay their debts.

The New York stock market is considerably depressed, and the steady fall of prices for the past two or three days has given rise to the inquiry, "Has the bottom dropped out?"

Kentucky is atoning for some of her many crimes and follies, by a determined effort to root out the quack doctors. Now let her root out the quack politicians, and all will go well.

In New Hampshire and Connecticut the Democratic party managers are tearing their hair in despair over the problem how to make a few loaves and fishes satisfy the hungry multitude.

PERSONAL.

Clara Morris is said to be contemplating marriage soon. Who the happy man is, is not stated.

Sir Antonio Brady, of London, England, is visiting Kentucky with a purpose of investigating railroad enterprises and Kentucky coal lands.

Sir Henry Thompson, the famous English surgeon, is the leading advocate of cremation, or burning the bodies of the dead, instead of burying them.

Another eulogy on Senator Sumner, under the auspices of the State of Massachusetts, will be delivered in Music Hall, Boston, on June 9, by George W. Curtis.

Count Zinzendorff, the founder of the Moravians and the apostle to the Indians, left, it appears, a chair, and that revered article of furniture has just been presented to the National Museum in the State House at Philadelphia.

General Sheridan has issued orders for the organization of a second expeditionary force to be dispatched to the Sioux country without delay. The troops of the new command will assemble in Cheyenne, and will be drawn from Kansas, Colorado, and the several military stations in Wyoming and Utah.

Mr. John Livingstone, residing at Listowell, Ontario, has just received two letters from his brother, the late Dr. Livingstone, one of which is dated Manyema, in Central Country, April and November, 1870, and Lake Bangaola, December, 1872. The Doctor mentions meeting with Stanley, whom he styles "the good Samaritan," and whose conduct, while there was beyond all praise.

It transpires that Mark Twain was a soldier, having served two weeks with Jeff. Thompson in the rebel army in Missouri. That he never made much of a military record is explained in a letter which he has just written to Thompson. He says: "We never won any victories to speak of. We never could get the enemy to stay still when we wanted to fight, and we were generally on the move when the enemy wanted to fight."

People can form some idea of the shockingly depraved nature of the eloquent Prof. Swing, of Chicago, who is now on trial for heresy, by an anecdote of his early days. When he was a student at Miami University, Ohio, he poured a whole pailful of water into the chronometer, one night, when there had been a slight shower; and the next morning the class was astonished to hear the professor announce, with signs of wonderment, that the country had been visited, over night, with the heaviest rainfall of the century.

Unpunished Crimes.

To the Editor of Pittsburgh Commercial:

Your editorial on the above question is interesting reading, but serves to show as great a want of knowledge as to the cause of inefficiency in the execution of justice on the part of the press, as is displayed by the detectives in executing the law. The real cause of all this inefficiency in punishing crimes is found in the numerous oath-bound secret societies, whose members are pledged to rescue a brother when in distress. John Q. Adams asks the question, what must be the effect of a mutual recognition between a Judge on the bench and a criminal at the bar, who are bound together by these horrid penalties. Now, tell it not in Gath nor publish it in the streets of Askelon, that justice will be meted out in a community whose members are sworn to shield each other. You may well say that there is getting to be no security for life and property in a state of things like this. When our public press was free and independent to speak out against such iniquities, and our public men were not dependent on these secret clans for office, crime was punished and criminals detected; and when our people awake to the fact that they are nursing a venomous reptile in their bosoms, and frown down this unmasked evil before which the temperance question pales into insignificance, then, and not till then, may we expect to see justice assert her sway again, and public virtue and public morals command respect. Now, I have no idea you will publish this, but I will wait and see.

JUSTICE.

FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Close of the Club Season—A Ladies' Club House—A Series of Wails—Fashions—Muslin Dresses—Polonaises and Redingotes—Silk Suits—Cashmere Suits—Ruffles—Muslin Capotes—Silver Chatelaines.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CLOSING OF THE CLUB SEASON.

The end of May closes the club season, both for men and women, for, although so far as the male clubs are concerned, the houses are kept open all the year round, and members can come and go at their good pleasure, yet the special occasions, the Saturday night or other night dinners, the monthly receptions, and the "ladies' days" are all discontinued, and the House Committees have time to breathe and count up the deficit or overplus in funds.

The Lotos Club intends to signalize the close of a brilliant season with a grand invitation entertainment at the Academy of Music, at which leading artists have already promised their assistance, and for which a most attractive programme is already provided. The house occupied by the Lotos Club adjoins the Academy of Music, and a covered hall-way, decorated and lined with stands and flowers, will, on this occasion, unite it with the main building, so that, after the performance, those members who feel inclined, can introduce their lady guests to the club house and give them a club supper without going into the street.

The "Ladies Day" receptions at the "Lotos" have been so largely attended for some months past, that the club was obliged for economy's sake to discontinue the simple refreshments of ice cream and lady-fingers, which it at first offered to its fair guests; even the ice cream and sponge cake cost, when they must be supplied to twenty-five hundred women, more or less. But why do men insist upon feeding women on ice cream and lady-fingers? Thalberg, who invented the matinee in New York, used to have this rejection in infinitesimal quantities carried around in the recess of the performance, and, as a general rule, it bounds the imagination of a man in regard to what a woman wants to eat. That she might prefer pickles and cold tongue, seems never to enter their minds; perhaps a little experience may change their opinion in regard to that matter as well as some others.

There is a little agitation in the more liberal clubs just now in regard to extending some of the privileges to women—that is, to the wives of members. Some of these ladies are desirous of having the right to entertain a lady friend by lunching her or dining her at the club restaurant, paying, of course, members' prices. This would be a great convenience to professional ladies, who cannot break in upon their engagements by entertaining friends at home upon working days, and in a measure supply the increasing want of

A LADIES' CLUB HOUSE.

The existing woman's club is simply a literary society upon a larger scale. It has to meet in the day time because women cannot go home alone at night, and it takes all day to do it in, because in all large cities people live at magnificent distances, have to prepare for the public gaze every time they go out, and spend a good deal of time on the road. Naturally a meeting of this kind becomes the resort of those who have not much to do, who want society and something to fill up the time.

But it does not answer the purpose of the professional woman, who wants an occasional retreat where she will meet women busy and interested in pursuits akin to her own. It does not meet the wants of the intelligent out-of-town woman, who requires a sort of exchange where she can register her name, have her parcels left, obtain a quiet lunch for herself or a friend, and find out where people are and "what is going on."

There are two difficulties about such an undertaking. One is, that it would be dubbed "strong minded" and "woman suffrage," and thus frighten away many good women who need and ought to have the benefit of it. The other, that it would be "run" by those who had the most time, the most ambition and the least honesty. All the professional clubs have suffered to some extent from this cause, until they became wise enough to make it obligatory that the majority in their principal committee should consist of the working members of the professions which the clubs represent.

The great vocation of such a woman's club as is erected, apart from its business character, would be the honoring of such women as deserve recognition, be they authors, artists, workers, or philanthropists. It is a shame to women that only a few of many should be found (the "Arcadian") to entertain the idea of a grand reception to Miss Charlotte Cushman, the glorious artiste or half a century, beautiful and accomplished woman. Only a short time longer can we expect to have her with us. Gradually, one by one, the gifted and the good are dropping away from us. Are they replaced? No! This is not an age in which to grow great men or great women. It is every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. Where is the second Fanny Fern or Alice and Phoebe Cary? No; and we shall not. They were the goodness and strength and truth and devotion of many women rolled into one, and blended into beautiful womanhood by self-forgetfulness and the liberality which comes to noble minds from a wide experience.

AN ANNIVERSARY.

In the midst of the prevailing selfishness and indifference, it is pleasant to record one little act of commemoration well deserved and admirably executed. It was on the recent occasion of the birthday of Miss Mary Booth, the accomplished editor of *Harper's Bazar*, whose "Saturday evenings" during the past winter have brought together the best elements of literary, artistic and journalistic society. No formality—no kid gloves—people came and went as they pleased, bringing culture, wit, intelligence and ideas to make up the bouquet of pleasant remembrance.

The "token" was an elegant album, made in the shape of solid, richly-engraved silver clasps and plate, and filled with pictures of Saturday evening guests. In addition to these were sentiments both wise and tender, and exquisite floral designs by artist friends, Mrs. Greatorex, Mrs. Bottas, Mrs. Tuttle, Reinhart, Mrs. Jane Perry and others. Masses of Easter roses revealed their charm in the event, which was further distinguished by the recital of an original poem by Miss Kate Hilliard, and a wealth of music.

Miss Booth and her friend Miss Wright live an ideal life, and their example, aided by the logic of circumstances, has already induced many women workers in New York and Boston to unite together and make an independent home. Of those who have done so in New York two are teachers, who have purchased a house in a fashionable part of the city, the result of their joint labors, and adopted a little girl, for whom they seem to experience maternal affection and devotion. Do men know what they are doing by throwing women upon their own resources?

ONE MORE WAIL.

One more wail before proceeding to the proper business of this letter, and that is over the passing away of another of the old and honest landmarks—Fountain's India store. Mr. Fountain is the oldest dry goods merchant in New York, with the single exception of A. T. Stewart, old Mr. Arnold, the only other claimant to half-century honors, having retired from active participation in business. It is fifty-one years since Mr. Fountain commenced business in New York city, twenty-one since he opened the India branch of trade, in which for years he stood alone and unrivaled. But modern enterprise has got ahead of him. He has not learned the art of making cheap antiques and modern curiosities. He sticks to the old and the real, and it does not pay. By the first of May the old India store will have gone into the past, and though many will regret it—for where can they depend upon getting pure olive oil soap from the island of Crete, and bits of old china, and genuine feather fans fit for an India princess to carry? Yet their regrets will not bring it back. It will be dead to us, as so many other good and genuine things are which we did not think much of when we had them—forever more.

FASHIONS.

Bright spring and summery styles are all ready, but they have not had much opportunity to show themselves through the cold gray weather of April. Light silk suits and spring jackets are laid away in closets and trunks while their owners walk disgusted in thick shawls over their old winter redingotes.

There is nothing capable of making self so disagreeable as spring. All the miseries that are not included in the rest of the year, seem to be reserved for March and April, and not unfrequently May with its ever present ghost of "moving" has a share of them. Spring indeed in our latitude is a misnomer. We plunge at once from the winter of our discontent into the golden summer of our hopes and only relinquish cloth and furs to put on muslin.

MUSLIN DRESSES.

And, by the way, what has become of the old muslin dresses we used to wear, and which looked so cool and fresh and pretty in the country in the summer time? We do not wear them now. Everything is suits and polonaises and redingotes, and muslin looks out of place in a suit. There are plenty of pretty muslins to be had, cheap as dirt, but no one buys them except for children. They pass them by for some flimsy stuff with a new fangled name, and make it up, unfit as it is for such a purpose, into another long "redingote!" heaven save the mark, and drag it about in an muddy spring, which is called drapery. Now, a redingote simply means a "great coat," a "ridingcoat," and ought to be restricted to simple protective designs and simple materials. To cut up open worked linen or cotton grenadine into fanciful strips, bunch it up and call it a redingote is absurd. Yet these are "fashions."

POLONAISES AND REDINGOTES.

Not that we want to get rid of either polonaises or redingotes, they are too useful, too well adapted to universal requirements; but they should be reserved, the redingote particularly, for street wear, and the dress still allowed to hold its place indoors.

Already some ladies have adopted and strictly adhere to this plan. Their walking suits are redingotes, are removed as soon as they enter the house, and a a princess dress, demi-train or demi-trained skirt and basque substituted. These ladies are always well dressed because their attire suits the occasion.

A quite new polonaise, of which only a few have been imported, are embroidered all over in English eyelet or wheel pattern and buttonhole stitch enbroidery upon a base of fine, strong, milky linen. The work upon them is enormous. They are handmade and the price, of course, high, but they have the appearance of rich old lace over black silk or velvet, and are just what distinguished elderly ladies would like for summer country wear. They are ruffled with the material at the neck and waists and ornamented only with a dash of black silk or velvet.

Very elegant polonaises are also made of silk or fine linen batiste, and canvas batiste profusely trimmed with wide insertions and borders of cream Meehlin lace. $125 is as low as such a polonaise can be purchased, and is considered cheap when the amount of lace used is taken into account. Imitations of these are imported with fringed borders and parasols to match, but they are thoroughly bad style and will hardly take with American women.

Spring and summer redingotes of plain and embroidered linen, and all wool *croise* (or diagonal cloth) are simple and sensible. The latter are usually faced, and mounted with broad bands of silk or Irish poplin which is all silk, a shade darker than the wool, and this with sash, buttons, or belt, forms the only attempt at ornament. The skirt may be flounced but the polonaise is never finished with anything more than a plain fold or band with the exception of lace, or embroidery upon rich material.

Another point also should be remembered, and that is, that the contrasting effects of distinctly black or white braid should be avoided upon linen. The new styles of braiding and embroidery are all executed in tints or colors put together so as to blend with the groundwork, not form a contrast to it.

SILK SUITS.

These consist almost exclusively—as described in my last letter—of demi-trained skirts trimmed differently in the front and back or only trimmed in front, sleeveless tunics, the sleeves being composed of another shade or corresponding color, or sleeveless jackets and overskirts. The fashionable method is to have two pairs of sleeves and two jackets or bodies, one of each of which is of the same silk as the dress, the other differentiated so as to produce an effect without a contrast.

In this way gray and grisaille silks, hair striped silks, and silks of the different shades of drab and brown, are employed, the first named being sometimes put with black, sometimes with a darker shade of gray. The styles of making vary with individual taste, and might be described *ad infinitum, ad nauseam.*

CASHMERE SUITS.

Suits of plain cashmere are pretty and popular for spring wear, and are always trimmed with bands of silk of the same or a darker shade. The buttons are their distinctive feature, *papier mache*, lovely, iridescent, pearl and old silver representing foreign or antique coins are the favorite styles.

RUFFLES.

When ruffles are used for trimming, as upon black grenadine, white cambric, nainsook or the like, they are gathered and then laid in flat, even pleats and pressed down. Some have a row of stitching an inch below the top. These ruffles are very new and beautiful in thread lace and are used for the ends of neckties, scarfs, and the new veils. The latest imported veils is of dotted thread, with a deep ruffled border of thread lace, laid in flat pleats with half inch spaces between. When gathered flounces are used in silk, they are shirred nearly flat, with numerous gathering threads like the old-fashioned silk bonnets. Sides of dresses and overskirts are now frequently shirred in straight lines up and down, breaking the line of trimming between the back and the front and giving the straight, flat appearance, which is considered essential to elegance.

Ruffles for the neck are replaced by pleatings which are cut high at the back and laid in a triple group. In front the fraise is graduated off to form a narrow standing collar, finished with lace, or muslin, or *crepe lisse* pleating inside. This style is more becoming, as well as more convenient than the high gathered ruffle all round.

MUSLIN CAPOTES.

The new caprice for summer wear is the pretty *capote* or "Normandy" cap of muslin, and muslin over silk or *crepe*. It is trimmed with band and bar of black velvet and cluster or half wreath of hedge roses, and is dainty and coquettish enough for very young girls, but out of place as a frame for the experienced faces of married women, even in the country, where so much latitude is allowed in dress. The cap crown proves to be the distinguishing feature of dressy spring and summer bonnets, black lace beaded with fine jet dividing honors with the silk and satin, the latter of which is always covered with *crepe lisse*. *Crepe lisse* also invariably forms the inside ruching or pleating, and not unfrequently a part of the trimming on the outside. In fact there seems to be a conspiracy in favor of this fabric, which is as useless and as trashy so pretty as *tulle*. Flowers of pale sulphur color are very much in vogue, and the very newest are clusters of cowslips most faithfully copied from nature. Sprays of elderberry are also among the new things, lovely tinted fuschias and the blue ragged robin, which Paris milliners admire so much and arrange so gracefully. No bonnet strings are used at all—they are not needed and would be very much in the way of the fashionable finishing at the throat.

THE NEW CHATELAINE.

A great desideratum with all ladies just at present, is the acquisition of a solid silver chatelaine and *facon*, to suspend from the side. Of course there are various other articles which may be used as pendant attachments, but the flacon, or vinaigrette, is the important one, and together with the fan—when that article is required—makes as much display as a lady would choose to exhibit. If not made to order, an engraved monogram is added to chatelaine plate and vinaigrette.

JENNIE JUNE.

A general rise in the Canadian tariff is likely to take place soon.

Animated Machinery.

Our bodies are like time-pieces. When they run down we must wind them up; otherwise they will stop forever. What key will best perform this work of renovation? Experience has shown that it can be accomplished more rapidly and certainly by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other article under the sun. That searching yet harmlessagent seems to reach every spring, and lever, and wheel, so to speak, of the living machine. The relaxed nerves are braced, the torpid liver is stirred, the weak stomach is strengthened, the disordered bowels are regulated, the lost appetite is restored, the clouded mind is brightened—in short the whole inert system is stimulated into healthy action. New life is put into every failing fibre, and physical regeneration ensues. This is the testimony of thousands. In every city, town and village of the Union living proofs of its efficacy may be found.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. F. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
MATHEWS'
SODA DRAUGHT APPARATUS,
Generator and Two Fountains,
NEW.
Will be sold very cheap, at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.
FOR CONGRESS—
ALEX. M. WATSON
Will be a candidate for the Congressional Nomination in the next Republican Convention for the Twenty-third District. d*
FOR CONGRESS IN TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.
THOS. M. BAYNE
Will be a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-third District, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention. d*

DISSOLUTION.
NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Pen Brick, under the firm of
FRENCH & QUAY,
Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.
M. S. QUAY.
JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Allegheny City, October 31st, A. D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LOWRIE CHILDS, of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.
D. F. AGNEW, Assignee,
No. 120 Rebecca street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.
A. D. McKEE,
59 Market Street.
New Dress Goods.
Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.
ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
New Dress Goods,
NOW IN STOCK.
NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantees,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
GENTLEMEN
WHO BUY FOR CASH,
AND DESIRE
Clothing
Made in a Superior Manner, should try the Tailoring Establishment of
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
98 WYLIE AVE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE, Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassim

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 30, 1874.

The month closes on an inactive money market and a dull condition of trade generally. The usual disturbance of money at the first of the month has passed, and monetary affairs have assumed their accustomed quiet. There is now no reason to believe that we shall have any disturbing influences in our local money market for some months, but that we will drift on quietly into the summer's solstice without any material change. The only thing that will probably create any excitement in the money market will be the harvesting and disposal of the wool crop; this usually causes an active demand for currency which sends Eastern exchange to a sharp discount.

After the settlement with the farmers for their wool clip, there is seldom anything to change the even flow of money until fall trade opens.

—From the advance sheets of the report of the Superintendent of the New York State Banking Department, we obtain the following interesting information:

The total sum of the deposits of the savings banks, January 1st, 1874, was $285,520,085. Which shows an increase of $233,464 over 1873; the surplus is increased $1,672,088.

The wonderful growth of the savings banks of the State are shown by the amount of the deposits held ten years ago, and now. In 1864, these deposits were $93,786,384, which have in the past decade been augmented by $191,733,701.

The comparative condition of the banks of the State is fully presented in this summary of their last semi-annual reports for January 1874.

Resources.	Jan. 1, 1873.	Jan. 1, 1874.
Bonds and mortgages	$104,629,554	$110,576,350
Stock investments	153,302,756	153,153,664
Amount lent on public stocks	14,575,907	5,335,691
Amount lent on stocks and bonds of private corporations	2,407,912	2,235,317
Amount lent on personal securities	736,454	554,322
Amount reported as invested in real estate	6,469,430	7,435,328
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	12,532,497	14,158,075
Cash on hand not deposited in banks	3,793,296	6,714,494
All other assets	6,619,275	7,917,819
Total	$305,330,831	$307,389,759
Liabilities.		
Amount due depositors	$285,288,621	$285,520,085
Other liabilities	293,846	620,685
Excess of assets over liabilities	19,776,864	21,448,992
Total	$305,330,831	$307,589,759

To ascertain the effect of the panic on their condition, the Superintendent addressed a special inquiry to all savings banks after the panic was over. In his report the Superintendent gives the following analysis of their voluminous replies. His statement is well worthy of being put on record as a practically valuable contribution to the history of the great panic of 1873:

Of one hundred and twenty-three banks responding to the circular, seventy-eight declare that they felt the panic sensibly, different banks in different ways and in various degrees. Forty-five banks did not feel the panic in any extraordinary run upon them. Of these forty banks in the cities, especially in New York and Brooklyn, most perceptibly felt the disturbing force. In the country banks the depositors did not show alarm or the desire to withdraw their money. Some of the banks in manufacturing towns notably increased their deposits in the last quarter of the year. Some others suffered very little from the drain made upon them.

Thirty-seven banks report that money was withdrawn from them to some extent for the maintenance of depositors. Thirty-seven others are of the opinion that the money was kept from them was for other uses than maintenance, such as to pay maturing obligations by retail dealers, whose trade was dull; by professional men, who could make no collections; by persons with small sums to withdraw to swell banks. This last class often drew money to add friends who had drawn before, but could not raise the money elsewhere. Such money was drawn and lent as an act of friendly accommodation. Thirty-five banks state that their depositors drew money to some extent for speculative investment, when unusual opportunities were presented for buying securities. These depositors had large sums in bank waiting such chances. Some banks state that all these purposes. It is safe to say that the drafts for maintenance were very limited in number and in amount in comparison with the withdrawals for other purposes.

Sixty-one banks report withdrawals of deposits from fright among their depositors. Thirty-eight state that withdrawals were made from them through fear. In some degree, however, fear influenced the depositors of ninety-nine banks; for seventy-two report that they saw no evidence of fright. In fifty-five, where money was withdrawn through fear, the sums have mainly been returned or are coming back gradually. Only six banks have failed to recover wholly or in part the deposits so withdrawn. It is a significant fact that the depositors, as a general rule, who drew their money under the spur of fear, were from the least intelligent class. Some such drew their money to board it, and after hoarding it for a few weeks, returned it to the banks in the identical wrappers in which it was fastened when paid out by the bank.

Seventy-six banks paid their depositors on demand all they asked; only five required notice and adhered to it. Thirty-nine others required notice, but waived the rule as to most of its operation very much. They paid to such depositors as showed their need of money for subsistence, or for the meeting payments. The banks which paid on demand generally found no embarrassment from the drafts upon them. They have the opinion that such payments inspired confidence in the depositors, and checked the disposition to draw funds through apprehension. But in New York most of the banks united in requiring notice. This had the effect to stop withdrawals from all the banks, whether they required notice or not. The other banks, which did not adopt the notice, attribute their salvation to this act. Some of the stronger banks would probably have withstood any run upon them. Some others would, it is likely, have broken. The immediate effect of that calamity would have been to aggravate the panic and intensify the alarm which already existed. The fact that the depositors were frightened is shown by their conduct in giving notices of the withdrawal of their money and not drawing it out of bank when the term of the notice expired; they had recovered their sober senses. The requirement of notices, therefore, had the effect to protect the depositors and save them from loss of interest and profits, and from the sacrifice, capital, too, by the withdrawal of their money in these banks. The conduct of the banks was prudent and liberal, for it guarded the depositors and yet gave them the needed aid which the exigencies of the suddenly reprinted.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange, during the day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

April 30, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	113⅛	113⅛	113	112⅞	112⅞
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1862	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
5-20's, 1864	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
5-20's, 1865	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼
5-20's, 1865, new	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
5-20's, 1867	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
10-40's	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
10-40's, coupons	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Currency 6's	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
New 5 per cents	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref	14½					
Western Union Tel	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
Panama	106	106				
Quicksilver	23½					
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45	44⅞	44⅞
Adams Express	58		58¼	58¼		
Wells-Fargo Express	75¾		75¾	75¾		
American Express	58½		58½	58½		
United States Express	67½		67½	67½		
New York Central	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
Erie	34⅜	35	34¾	34¾	34⅞	34⅞
Michigan Central	93					
Michigan Southern	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	76¾	76¾
Illinois Central	101		101		101	
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh	87¼				87¼	
Chicago & North'w'n	47⅝	47⅝	46¾	46	46⅝	46
Do. preferred		80¾	80¾	80¾		
Rock Island	99¾	99¾	99¾	98	99	99¼
St. Paul	93	93	93	92¾	93	93
Iron Mountain	30					
Wabash	42¾	42¾	41¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	31¼	30¾				
Do. preferred		60				
Fort Wayne	93				93¾	
Ohio & Mississippi	28¼				28	28
Union Pacific	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¼	34
Chicago & Alton		101¾			101	
Cin. C. & L. Comm'n	22	22	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Boston, Hart'd & Erie	1¾					
Harlem	125		125		125	
Terre Haute	10					
Tenn. State bonds		84			83	
Do. new		82			83	
South Carolina, July		70			70	
Missouri 6's		94¼			94	

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

The following are the rates for horse and mule shoes, as furnished by Shoenberger & Co.:

Horse shoes, 9 keg 100 keg lots	$5 25
Horse shoes, 6 keg lots	5 50
Horse shoes, less than 50 kegs	5 75
Mule shoes, 100 keg lots	6 25
Mule shoes, 50 keg lots	6 50
Mule shoes, less quantity	6 75

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

There is very little wool offering, and we quote as follows:

Fine fleece	42@43c	Medium fleece	45@47c
Tub washed	46@ c	Common fleece	42@45c
Combing	@	Pulled wool	35@38c

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	56	American Coil	$ 54@ 57
Flounders	60@ 68	Scotch Snuff	60@ 68
Tens	54	Scotch in Spuff	50@ 54
Negrohead	56@ 58	Cut and Dry	
Louisville Navy	48	Natural leaf	
Virginia Navy	48	case	$15@18 50
Atlantic Cable	50@ 58	Fine Cuts, $ p.	50@ 90

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 28.—The trade in all descriptions of iron is almost at a stand-still. The wants of consumers are small for the time being, and business is consequently very much restricted. Prices are nominal and favor buyers, there being more sellers than purchasers. In Scotch pig we only hear of 100 tons Eglinton at a private price. American pig is without movement of note, and prices may be quoted a shade off, viz: No. 1 @ $22 00@25 00, as to brand, and @ $20 00@23 00 for No. 2. Rails are very quiet, and we hear of no business. Steel rails are depressed. We learn that the Erie Railroad Company are advertising for offers on about 6,000 tons of car wheels, axles and scrap. Refined bar from store continues quiet, as for a long time past, with prices rather nominal.—*Commercial List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 28.—The past few days has witnessed but a moderate trade, but in all cases prices have been well maintained. Dealers are now rather backward about forcing sales, for they seem confident of easily realizing full rates. Carpet stock has met with more demand, and prices generally are firm. We have not as yet received any of the new spring clip, but several lots are hourly expected. The sales comprise 5,000 lbs domestic pulls at 36c; 4,000 lbs low Texas at 20@22c; 10,000 lbs super pulled 46@48c; 5,000 lbs X Ohio fleece, 50@52c; 15,000 lbs medium do, 52c; 2,000 lbs Kentucky do 52c; 6,000 lbs unwashed do, 36c; 117 bales full California, 25@36c.—*Commercial List.*

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, April 30.—Cotton steady with moderate demand; middling 16c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET —WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, head.	Hogs, head.	Sheep, head.	Horses head.	Mules No.
Thursday, Apr. 23	1,900	3,800	1,400	75	17
Friday, Apr. 24	800	800	400	25	...
Saturday, Apr. 25	1,720	3,800	800	75	...
Monday, Apr. 27	1,100	6,415	2,000	...	...
Monday, Apr. 27	1,000	3,805	2,800	...	45
Tuesday, Apr. 28	1,000	1,800	2,000	...	...
Wednesday, Apr. 29	162	2,200	3,537	...	...
Total	8,110	21,820	8,850	195	62
Last week	7,948	18,200	15,037	200	34

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Horses No. head.	Mules No. head.
Thursday, Apr. 23	1,242	2,800	2,000	60	15
Friday, Apr. 24	1,494	3,000	400	45	...
Saturday, Apr. 25	1,656	5,415	1,910	105	...
Monday, Apr. 27	1,922	5,700	3,200	125	34
Tuesday, Apr. 28	1,473	3,400	2,000	...	...
Weds'day, Apr. 29	542	1,800	200	...	...
Total	7,311	19,715	6,810	330	79
Last week	7,215	19,000	12,000	234	119

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week ending to-day, show a slight decrease in the receipts. The quality of the offerings is generally fair, though among them are some cattle considered as extra. The attendance of buyers is about the same as last week, there being fewer Eastern men, but more from the country, though in the aggregate the number of buyers here is about the same as usual. This season of the year quite a large number of stable fed cattle are run on the Philadelphia market from Lancaster county, and some buyers who come here at other seasons of the year, now go there to make their purchases. On the other hand, cattle becoming scarce through the country, butchers from the interior of the State are compelled to seek our market in order to get their supplies. The season, as is well known, is very backward, and as grass cattle will be late coming on the market, there are those who predict higher prices for prime and good cattle than rules at present. The argument seems plausible; to say the least, it is that every day good cattle are getting scarcer, and as it requires time to make stock fat grass cattle will be some two months later than usual, and, as a consequence, fat stock being pretty well drained the country over, they argue that those who can hold cattle a while longer will get better prices for them. Trade this week shows an improvement over last week. Buyers all complain about the unsatisfactory state of markets and are endeavoring to purchase at lower rates. The trade being lighter than last week, and advices from other leading marts being more favorable, the effect of the advance is to harden the feeling in the market, and while prices are not quotably higher the market is firmer though slow. Last week it ruled slow at the time of closing our report, but toward Thursday noon it became active and three hundred and sixty head of cattle were weighed. The market was virtually over with these sales, as only seven head of cattle were sold on Friday, and on Saturday none. This week, on Monday, only nineteen head changed hands. On Tuesday some ninety-eight were weighed, and on Wednesday evening only three hundred head were unsold. The sales amount to one thousand head. The above shows the unsatisfactory condition of trade. Every week the number of through cattle is increasing, and the number offered here decreasing. In fact, through the drawback system which gives the advantage to large shippers, men of limited means are driven from the trade, and the yards here are becoming a mere feeding place. The highest price we heard of any cattle bringing, was one load of extra cattle, brought from Allegheny by Mr. Reinhardt & Kaiser. They weighed in the neighborhood of 1,500 lbs., and sold for $6 85 @ 7 00 lbs.

Fresh Cows.

The number of cows offering in the market this week though not large is some in advance of last week. The market not quite so active as it ought to be, the backward state of grass no doubt preventing some from purchasing who otherwise would. Prices range from $30 to $60, according to kind and quality.

Calves.

The number of calves on the market is large, and the general quality good. There is a good demand for fat calves, and poor seem to be a drug on the market. Prime calves sell readily from $6 25 to $6 50 @ 100 lbs., an advance of from 1/4 to 1/2c since our last report. Common, even lower in price than last week and hard to sell.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale small. There is a fair demand for bulls weighing from 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.; heavy stock not wanted. Prices range from $3 50 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

Prices:

Following are the rates current for the different grades of cattle:

Extra 1,500 lbs cattle, $6 60; do 1,300 to 1,400 lbs cattle, $6 25 to $6 40; prime 1,200 lbs., $5 75 to $6 00; good 1,100 to 1,150 lbs., $5 50 to $5 60; good 1,000 lbs., $5 25 to $5 50; stockers $4 50 to $5 25; fresh cows $35 00 to $60 00; calves $5 50 to $6 25.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs for the week ending today has been heavy, exceeding the receipts of last week some seven thousand head. The quality of the arrivals is fair. Last week at the time of closing our report we noted that trade was dull, with prices on the decline, the highest then being $6 62. Since the market has ruled hard and prices declined fully 25c @ 100 lbs, the highest figure quotable will bring but $6 25 @ 100 lbs. There is very little doing in good hogs and some of the holders are shipping further east. Buyers decline to purchase for the very good reason they are getting all the stock they want on Smithfield. To-day York hogs are selling quicker but there is no quotable advance. Prices are as follows:

Prices:

Extra Philadelphias, 6¾c prime do., $6 00 to 6 15; Yorkers, $5 25 to $5 50; Baltimore hogs $5 75 to $5 90.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep this week have been light, a falling off from last week's receipts of eight thousand head. The light run was caused by the bad weather we have had, as plenty of sheep are being held for clipping, and farmers will not do so until the weather gets more favorable. The attendance of buyers good, and an increased demand, sellers had no difficulty in advancing prices. At the time we left the yards nearly all had been disposed of, and that too at an advance of from 5/8c to 3/4c over last week's prices. It is thought but few arrivals will be light the balance of the week and present prices will be maintained.

Prices:

Extra 100 lbs., fine wool, $8 25 to $8 50; extra 95 lbs., fine wool, $8 10@8 25; prime 90 lbs., fine wool, $7 50 to $8 00; prime 100 lbs., clipped, $6 50 to $6 92; prime 90 to 95 lbs., $6 25 to $6 50.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
12	15,500	$5 75	20	16,000	$5 50
59	10,060	5 55	22	5,140	6 50
20	5,000	5 87½	28	22,000	5 37
41	22,880	5 45	20	11,200	5 50
30	6,700	6 50	10	1,920	6 00
24	13,420	5 75	20	10,500	5 75
45	11,200	6 50	15	3,380	5 90
85	11,730	5 60	16	3,250	6 15
124	31,650	5 70	144	37,440	5 87½
57	9,460	5 55	38	6,880	5 80
141	32,040	5 75	102	20,310	5 60
83	19,050	6 50	151	27,090	5 70
32	6,110	5 90	40	5,820	5 87½
22	3,300	6 50	18	3,670	6 50
24	5,750	6 50	18	3,250	6 00
28	11,640	6 50	17	1,790	6 50
27	5,370	5 70	31	6,020	5 40
24	6,160	6 50	38	7,530	6 00
78	16,540	6 00	24	4,800	6 40
15	1,480	6 00	85	8,570	5 75
171	35,720	5 55	43	8,740	5 75
8	1,000	6 40	114	17,580	5 75
95	21,870	5 40	114	17,470	5 55
141	32,040	5 40	168	35,000	6 60
60	15,080	5 60	120	22,100	5 45
28	3,250	6 00	100	18,000	5 75
121	24,650	5 50	102	19,730	5 55
69	13,620	5 40	138	23,990	5 50
102	21,220	5 37½	34	10,620	5 75
17	3,000	5 50			

SADLER HAVENS AND CO. SOLD.

101	22,850	$6 60	38	6,100	$5 75
20	2,870	6 00	42	24,300	5 87
126	23,150	5 75	90	14,820	5 60
31	5,800	5 50	134	23,140	5 75
81	24,780	5 70	177	32,490	5 50
15	2,900	6 00	92	9,800	6 00
47	6,950	5 60	92	15,640	5 75
90	16,200	6 00	87	15,120	5 75
49	10,290	6 50	86	8,980	6 00
88	3,570	6 00	57	13,040	6 45
183	23,020	5 75	105	20,410	5 90
124	12,150	5 35	182	32,110	5 75
68	13,180	6 00	97	17,010	5 70
123	22,660	5 60	125	23,000	5 75
116	24,570	6 55	38	5,070	6 00
9	1,710	6 00	50	10,280	6 00
110	23,660	5 60	125	23,000	5 75

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

115	28,420	$6 50	36	22,380	$6 50
89	21,720	6 55	120	22,540	5 60
10	3,120	5 00	68	13,600	5 50

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

127	30,330	$5 70	172	32,270	6 35
87	20,980	6 50	74	14,490	6 45
9	6,630	5 75	54	10,060	6 15
45	4,320	6 00	97	21,000	6 45
17	3,740	5 25	37	9,530	6 50
11	1,250	6 00	38	4,390	5 80
80	15,840	5 75	93	19,180	6 50
5	800	5 30	58	10,380	5 30
68	16,310	6 30	112	25,380	6 40
97	21,230	6 50	120	25,740	6 40
18	16,630	5 50	13	3,220	6 30
101	25,130	5 50	93	20,180	6 50
111	25,580	5 80	128	22,330	6 50
121	22,830	5 90	126	27,320	5 60
125	24,150	5 90	150	31,130	6 45
52	11,540	6 30	141	30,320	5 40
32	2,660	6 00	81	16,780	6 35
124	24,220	5 60	103	17,180	5 50
13	2,800	6 20	102	17,810	5 60
25	5,900	6 20	102	17,810	5 60
17	6,250	6 20	15	2,970	6 20

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1,41	16,620	$6 75	971	28,780	$6 75

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

220	19,250	$6 00	172	6,940	$6 20
15	? lbs.	4 00	198	16,450	6 60
180	16,450	6 25	174	14,720	6 25
174	15,470	6 40	177	15,420	6 35
201	16,810	6 25	88	8,050	6 25
121	9,350	6 75	200	14,480	6 75

SADDLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD.

157	14,490	$7 60	140	10,830	$6 25
282	17,020	5 80	370	21,620	7 30
164	14,750	5 40	174	14,980	7 30
122	10,700	7 25			

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

174	15,620	$6 60	215	17,650	$5 85
217	19,240	6 60	215	17,580	6 15
58	4,190	7 75	94	6,840	4 75
176	16,730	7 15	91	7,450	6 60
89	7,280	7 87	41	2,640	4 37
98	2,830	6 75	22	1,820	6 19

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, April 30, 1874.

Transactions on Liberty street were generally dull to-day, on account of the unfavorable weather, which prevents active business. Merchants generally report that there is every indication of a good spring trade, but that the cold and disagreeable storms which have been so prevalent of late, have to a great degree prevented the realization of such a trade up to this time.

There are no changes in quotations to report to-day, although in some articles there is an upward tendency, which many believe will result in an advance. Among the staples on which the market is quite firm, are refined sugars, spring wheat flour and rye wheat flour. On the latter articles some dealers are at present quoting advanced rates, to which we refer more particularly below.

Bacon and provisions are unchanged in price. Merchants in this line report a large trade, fully up to that of former seasons. Some of them have been behind their orders for several days. It is noticeable that in some articles—hams for instance—the quotations this season are from a cent to a cent and a half lower than they were last year. We quote prices as follows:

Canvassed hams, 12½c; extra sugar cured, 13c; shoulders, canvassed, 9½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 9½c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, 12½c; breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured, 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 10½c; beef tongues, do, $1 doz $7 00; bacon shoulders, @ 8½, 8½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short ribsides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, @ bbl $18 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, @ 9½, 10c; refined for consumer use, in tierces, do, 11½c; ½ bbls, do, 11¾c; buckets, do, 12¼c; in 3 lb. caddies, do, 13½c; in 5 lb. caddies, do, 13½c; in 10 lb. pails, do, 14½c; in 5 lb. pails, do, 14½c; in 6 lb. pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage @ ½, five lard oil, extra winter strained, @ gallon, 84@85c.

Butter is in light supply, with a strong demand. Strictly first-class roll butter is quoted at 30@32c @ lb, with active sales at those figures. Other dealers give somewhat lower figures, some placing the extreme bottom quotation as low as 25c. The market appears, however, to sustain the higher prices quite firmly.

The receipts of cheese are reported to be on the increase, but do not seem to be in excess of the demand, and have had no effect in lowering the market. New Ohio is coming in quite freely, and is taken up as rapidly, at 16@17c. New York cheese is in light supply, and rules at 18¼@19c. Other brands of cheese also continue at the quotations given yesterday.

The flour market is active and very firm. There is a particularly strong inquiry for spring wheat flour, on account of which a rise is predicted by some parties. Some of the dealers state that they will advance the price to-morrow 25c @ bbl, making the figures for Minnesota spring wheat brands $6 75@7 25 bbl, and for Wisconsin $7 00@7 25. Others say that while the market is undoubtedly very strong, they do not think that the advance will be sustained. Rye flour is also reported firm, with an upward tendency, being now quoted at $5 75@6 00 @ bbl. Other brands are unchanged in price.

Groceries are unchanged in price. The advance in roasted Rio coffee, which was reported by an evening paper, as having taken place to-day, in reality took place day before yesterday. There is an advance in refined sugar reported from New York, but it has not yet affected prices in that line here. Business was reported dull to-day on account of the inclement weather. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy, 20c; choice, prime 20c; good 20c; Java 26c @ lb.

Roasted Coffees—In roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is now at 20c; loose 23½c. Roasted Java 30c @ lb.

Sugars—Standard extra C, 9¼@10c; standard B, 9¼@10½c; Standard A, 10@10½c; Standard white, 10½c; Austin No. 2, extra, 9¼c; American extra C, 8¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 @ lb; Gunpowder 75c@$1 25 @ lb; Imperial 75c@$1 00 @ lb; Japan 75c@$1 25 @ lb; Oolong 75@85c @ lb; fancy $1 @ lb; Souchong 75@85c @ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 75c; choice 80c, and scarce; old or p 65@70c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 60c; Sugar House grades 50@55c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9½c; Patna 8@8¼c; Tangoon 8c.

The grain market is unchanged, and generally very firm. We learned of no transactions in wheat from which to give quotations in that article. There is not much inquiry for wheat, and the supply is quite light. Prices are just nominal at $1 65@1 70 @ bushel for white, $1 60@1 63 for amber, and $1 55@1 60 for red winter. Corn continues firm, with transactions quite active at about 60c @ bushel in store. Oats are also in active demand, with prices ranging from 43c @ 46@52c for car. There is a good inquiry for oats, and the quotations for prime white are at 60@62c with mixed sold at 58@59c in car lots. Rye is firm at former quotations, but nothing done in barley and quotations are nominal.

Eggs are firm with a strong inquiry for strictly fresh. Some dealers quote at 19c @ doz but the majority sell for 18c. Receipts have been quite large, nothing like enough to supply the market crept up a cent, since this time last week.

Potatoes remain in good demand with the market firm at $1 20@1 25 @ bushel on track in car lots, and $1 40@1 50 from store for strictly prime peachblows; choice are quoted 3c lower by certain dealers. Early Rose potatoes are steady at $3 75@4 00 @ bbl.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river, during the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	1,470	Corn, sacks	980
Wheat, bbls	200	Wheat, sacks	100
Barley, sacks	170	Rye, sacks	114
Butter, pkgs	20	Bacon, tcs	535
Potatoes, bush	439		

We omit extended quotations in this issue, but will give a full list in our next.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, April 30, 1874.

REMARKS—The raw crude oil trade last issue has exhibited signs of weakness, and prices are quoted at lower figures at most points in the oil regions. The shutting down process has not yet advanced the value of oil as much as was expected. It is, however, too early to form any opinion as to what will be the ultimate result. The continued unfavorable weather has, no doubt, operated against trade.

CRUDE.

In our own market we have nothing new to report. Dealers here are taking things easy. The following sales are reported at

PARKER'S:

4,000 bbls. Union	$1 05@2 00
2,000 bbls. Parker's, Union	1 95@2 00
3,000 bbls. Immediate Shipment	2 00
2,000 bbls. at wells	2 00

For prices at other points see dispatches.

SMITH PERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at C. & P. R. R. station, $1 68; at wells, $1 26. Market firm, tending upward.

REFINED.

We have to report a quiet market and a restricted demand. The nominal rates at the works by the car load, f. o. b., are 18c, a decline as compared with the previous day's figures.

Philadelphia—Spot 18½c; June 19c.

New York—Quiet at 18½c first half: May 18½c; June 19c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet; city $1 75; country $1 65.

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were a shade weaker. On upper road the market declined to $2 00 and closed at that figure. The market at Oil City was quoted at $2 10, and at Parker's closed at $1 95 for Union pipe and $1 92½ for United pipe. Oil at wells $1 60, and immediate shipment on the river $1 85. The home refined market was 85c in bulk and 17½c in barrels. Sales:

2,000 bbls. upper road, spot	2 02½
500 bbls. upper road, spot	2 00
500 bbls. Oil City	2 00
2,000 bbls. Parker's, Union	2 00
2,000 bbls. Parker's, United	1 95
3,000 bbls. Parker's, United	1 92½
2,000 bbls. Parker's, immediate shipment	1 92½
2,000 bbls. Parker's, at wells	1 90

NEW YORK, April 30, closing 29.—Crude in bulk pulling firmer at 15@15½c; 500 bbls under contract at 15½ shipping 11½@11¾c. Refined a trifle lower and quiet; offered at 15¾c spot, and 15¾c first half May; sales 3,000 bbls May on private terms; rumored sale 3,000 bbls June at 16c. Cases 20½@21c. Naphtha 9½@9¾c. Pulling the delivery dull; sale 3,000 bbls refined, May 1st to 10th, at 15¾c; 2,500 bbls May 1st to 10th, 15¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—Market quiet; sales: S. W. 15¾c; crude 7c; cases 19c; sales none. Futures: May 15¾c; June 16c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 30.—Market very quiet at $1 95.

TITUSVILLE, April 30.—Market a little weaker at $1 70 at wells.

OIL CITY, April 30.—Market quiet at 2 07½ @ 2 10 for spot; $2 00 for May; $1 90 for June; $1 85 for July. Refined $1 60 @ 1 65 for immediate delivery; $1 70 for May; $1 75 for June; $1 80 for July. Crude $1 60 @ 1 65 for immediate delivery; $1 70 for May; $1 75 for June; $1 80 for July.

PARKER'S, April 30.—Market quiet; Union pipe $1 92½ @ 2 00; United pipe $1 90@1 95; others about $1 85.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Liberty O. W.	Liberty O. W.	317
Stevenson	Central O. W.	74

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Liberty O. W.	317	Central O. W. 74
Total		391

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN SHIPMENTS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F. & Co., Phila.	343
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F. & Co., Phila.	312
Wormser, H. & Co.	Bowring Bros, Phila.	50
Shaw, J. & Co.	J. P. Logan, Phila.	500
Total		1,005

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

| Shipper. | Consignee. | Bbls. |
|---|---

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

APRIL 30, 1874.

	Cents.
Ardery, Mrs. M., Philadelphia, Pa.	2
Canton, Miss, City	2
Molloy, Eugene, Scrubgrass, Pa.	2
Rosemund, Gotz, New Orleans, La.	3
Beale, Mrs. Jno. G., Leechburg, Pa.	3
Emery, Peter, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
Harding Paper Co., Middletown, O.	3
Lotze, Jno., McDonald Station, Pa.	3
Prince, Wm. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
Sackett, Davis & Co., New York	6
Wilgus, Chas., New Connerville, O.	6

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Divorce Cases.

Emaline Hopkins filed a petition in the Prothonotary's office yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Charles E. Hopkins, Samuel Bibb also applied for a divorce from his wife, Annie Bibb. The usual subpoenas were awranted in both cases.

The Safe Deposit Company.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Safe Deposit Company, was held yesterday 30th ult., when the following persons were elected to fill vacancies occasioned by the death of Colonel William Phillips, President, and the resignation of Sidney F. Von Bonnhirst, Secretary and Treasurer. Henry Lloyd, President, Edward Gregg, Vice President, William Little, Secretary and Treasurer.

Suit for Damages.

Jacob C. O. Wilson, an engineer on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad, who was injured near Sharpsville, in November last, by being thrown from the track by a misplaced switch, has brought suit against the Pennsylvania Company for $50,000 damages. He was permanently injured in the brain and spinal cord, and alleges total incapacity for work. The injury was sustained, as he alleges, through the negligence of the company sued, lessees of the road upon which he was employed.

Fire on Liberty Street.

About eleven o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the cellar of the commission house of Palmer Bros. & Co., No. 29 Liberty street, below Sixth avenue. The fire department was promptly on hand upon the sounding of the alarm, and the flames were speedily, but with some difficulty, subdued. Several barrels of oil were discharged, the cellar flooded with water and a lot of leaf tobacco and other articles destroyed. The origin of the fire is a matter for investigation by the new Fire Marshal, and the loss is unknown.

Ministerial Association.

The Evangelical Ministerial Association of this city and vicinity will hold their regular monthly meeting in the rooms of the new First Presbyterian church, Wood street, next Monday afternoon at two o'clock. The question to be discussed by the learned divines is as to "What is the standard of qualification for admission to the sealing ordinances of the Church?" This is a subject which is attracting considerable attention in ecclesiastical circles at the present time. There is a wide difference in the opinions entertained by ministers and others as to the standard of qualification for admission to church membership, and the clergymen of this vicinity will no doubt express their views freely, although they may not agree as to the requisite qualifications to be possessed by a candidate for church fellowship and communion.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Led Astray" will be presented but three times more this season. The opening was quite attractive as regards the merits of the cliently strong company and the ability of the performers.

Edwin Booth begins an engagement of one week at the Opera House on Monday, the 4th instant.

Academy of Music.

The two performances of the Royal Marionettes at the Academy, yesterday, were fair in size. The entertainment of to-night is for the benefit of W. F. Gray and E. G. Trimble, the ushers, who are worthy young gentlemen, and always polite and attentive to the patrons of the Academy. Amusement seekers have often been under obligations to these gentlemen, and they should remember the present opportunity to make them some slight acknowledgment. The Royal Marionettes of Paris, Pittsburgh, Pa., are very lively, and their "best" has never yet been excelled on the Pittsburgh stage. Secure seats early, and during the day from Treasurer McAndlis, at the box-office of the Academy.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The new theater on this theater gave entire satisfaction to the large crowd present. All the actors and actresses were cast for good acts, and did them well. The same programme will be given to-night.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

The large company at this theater appeared, last evening, in a change of bill, and pleased a big audience. There are a number of good features, in the shape of songs, dances, etc.

Forepaugh's Aggregation in Allegheny.

"*Probs.*" is doing his worst, just now, in the way of favoring miserable weather. This is particularly "rough" on Mr. Adam Forepaugh, who has an immense amount of money invested in animals and birds which are peculiarly sensitive to the cold, anything like the present "spell" being almost certain death to many of them. Since Saturday last a number of rare animals and beautiful birds have died in their cages in the menagerie, the money loss entailed on the manager over which is considerable. Mr. Forepaugh's resources were such that he could stand the drain, however, and all those who will be enabled to see all that was promised them.

The long array of cage, vans, triumphal cars, chariots, etc., attached to the great show again paraded through the principal streets of the city yesterday morning, and attracted the attention of thousands of people. The wide-spreading tents were spread on the Union Skating Park ground, Allegheny city, and although it rained all the afternoon, a very fair crowd, probably five thousand in all, was present at the first performance. At night, the rain ceased, and the attendance was much larger, the seating capacity well filled. The performances of the numerous riders, tumblers, gymnasts, etc., were received with much enthusiasm. The trained elephants, unicorn, and ponies were put through their paces by Master Adam Forepaugh, the youngest animal trainer in the world, much to the delight of the little folk.

There will be two entertainments to-day, afternoon and evening. To-morrow is the last day of Mr. Forepaugh's stay.

Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee.

We publish below a full list of the County Republican Executive Committee for 1873-4, including the additions made at meetings since the original appointment of the committee. Members will note that a meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 P. M. There should be a full attendance. Following is the list:

Chairman—Jacob Reese.
Vice Chairmen—Charles S. Fetterman.
Secretaries—Frank P. Case, James Onslow, R. B. Brown, Wm. G. Himmelein.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—W. B. Hunter, John Seiferth, N. T. Reed, David Campbell, W. J. Hay.
Second ward—Edward House, Richard Thompson, M. B. Lemon.
Third ward—Peter Dressler, John N. Neeb.
Fourth ward—Robert Leonard, John Chalfant.
Fifth ward—W. M. DeCamp, Henry Healey.
Sixth ward—Wm. J. Flinn, L. F. Backofen, George Rese, Robert Fowler, David Hutchison, John Russell.
Seventh ward—Charles Jeremy.
Eighth ward—J. J. Boyd, I. C. Harris.
Ninth ward—James Boyd.
Tenth ward—David Beck, Robert Graham.
Eleventh ward—Wm. B. Hays, Adam Watkins, J. H. Hoffer.
Twelfth ward—Thomas Rosewell, William McConway.
Thirteenth ward—Robert Dickson, H. Bierman, Thomas Gatewood, Jacob C. Brown, B. W. Vaughter.
Fourteenth ward—C. L. Magee, John Gray, Evan Jones, George Morris.
Fifteenth ward—Stephen Dietrich.
Sixteenth ward—Daniel O'Neill, R. H. Smith, S. McElroy.
Seventeenth ward—William Clark, William Walton.
Eighteenth ward—Charles W. Lewis, Solomon Hostetter, A. C. Negley, Samuel Crawford, Thomas McConnell, Jr.
Nineteenth ward—E. C. Negley, Samuel Crawford, Thomas McConnell, Jr.
Twenty-first ward—David Aiken, Jr., J. Henry Baum, John Rossa.
Twenty-first ward—Richard Thompson.
Twenty-second ward—Robert Davidson, J. H. Miller.
Twenty-third ward—James McKibben, W. J. Lewis.
Twenty-fourth ward—John Tartmer, Wm. McClurg.
Twenty-fifth ward—R. B. Brown, Mark Bigler.
Twenty-sixth ward—J. N. Jarrett.
Twenty-seventh ward—Jenkin Jones, John Nusser.
Twenty-eighth ward—R. H. Lee.
Twenty-ninth ward—T. B. Atterbury, E. G. Krehan.
Thirtieth ward—Richard Jones.
Thirty-first ward—John W. Turney.
Thirty-second ward—Samuel Harper.
Thirty-third ward—Richard Perry.
Thirty-fourth ward—John Auth, Louis Aarin.
Thirty-fifth ward—John Vaughan.
Thirty-sixth ward—J. W. Ballentine.
Thirty-seventh ward—Wm. Anderson.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—G. W. Irwin.
Second ward—Conrad Riddle, Josiah Cohen.
Third ward—Jas. McBrier, Fred. Lang.
Fourth ward—Peter Walther, J. E. B. Dalzell.
Fifth ward—Wm. M. Claney.
Sixth ward—Jas. Grenet.
Seventh ward—F. Schamke.
Eighth ward—Sam'l. Roberts.
Ninth ward—David Hays.
Tenth ward—H. S. Fleming, Geo. W. Day.
Eleventh ward—Charles Hartman, Ph. Neuhardt.

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport—B. B. Coursin, A. B. Campbell.
Braddock's—C. F. Bassett.
Elizabeth—Thomas Daft.
Sewickley—E. L. Goodwin.
Sharpsburg—E. L. Dunlavin.
Tarentum—E. S. P. McCall.
Millvale—Wm. Coates.
Bellevue—M. R. Johnston.
Castleton—Wm. McDonald.
Mansfield—Daniel Bowden, R. H. Fife, Christian Steele.

TOWNSHIPS.

Kilbuck—Wm. G. Dunseath, Jno. S. Robb.
Leet—Geo. W. Murphy.
Plum—James Patterson.
Elizabeth—Sam'l. Kerr.
Robinson—Wm. Glass.
Moon—Wilson.
Franklin—Geo. Neely.
Ross—David Hilands, F. M. Gillespie.
McCandless—Sam'l. Wallace.
Union—C. E. Saunders.
Upper St. Clair—John Gilfillan.
North Fayette—W. H. Gault.
South Fayette—Levi Gregg.
Etna—John McGrade.
Neville—J. H. Hamilton.
Shaler—H. R. Sample, John Herron-Wilkins—W. J. Hawkins.
Jefferson—S. J. Chamberlain.
Findlay—George Burns.
Reserve—W. H. Stimple.
West Deer—H. McGill.
Indiana—A. G. Barton.
Lower St. Clair—John Paul.
Union—J. M. Schleeman.
Scott—Thomas Gamble.
Lincoln—Robert H. Gunghey.
North Versailles—A. J. Weddell.

FINANCE COMMITTEE—Chairman, Dr. A. H. Gross. Jno. Chalfant, C. Hanson Love, Henry Lloyd, B. F. Jones, Colonel Conrad Gerst, W. J. Friday, David Mathias, Andrew Kloman, Charles W. Batchelor, James M. Brush, Jno. R. McCune, Jos. Walters, James Littell, James A. Chambers, William R. Brown, C. B. Seeley, J. McC. Creighton, Joseph Walton, Dr. W. J. Gilmore, M. W. Beltzhoover, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Henry Darlington, Thomas S. Mitchell.

The following additions were made to the committee at the different meetings held since its organization:

Alex. Semour, C. B. Bostwick, Henry Hays, Jacob Swin township, William Agne, Alex. Speer, T. W. Lindsay, Alfred Weaver, T. R. Bradley, E. Matthews, S. S. Woodson, R. C. Elliott, S. H. David McGunnegle, David Kirk, Wm. H. Mc-Cleary, Henry M. Long.

AN IMMENSE quantity of earth and rock slid down upon the track of the Connellsville road, at City Farm station, yesterday. A temporary track was constructed round the obstruction, and the trains were thus enabled to pass up and down as usual.

A DREADFUL TRAGEDY.

A WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED!

The House Burned to Conceal the Butchery.

ESCAPE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

A shocking tragedy was developed yesterday morning in Mifflin township, about eight miles above this city, on the south bank of the Monongahela river, and a mile and a half from Homestead, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway. At first it was reported that the dwelling of Mr. John Hamnett (a well-to-do farmer residing at the place stated) had caught fire during the night, and was destroyed, the inmates having perished in the flames. The family consisted of Mr. Hamnett, his wife, two children, a boarder named Robert Smith and a German farm hand. That the house had been burned was too true, and that the bodies of those comprising the family had been roasted in the ruins was a sad reality. Yet an examination of the bodies showed that they had not been burned to death by accident, but

BRUTALLY MURDERED,

and the house fired by the murderer to conceal his dreadful work of blood. The fire was discovered about half-past three o'clock in the morning, by a German named Schultz, living about a mile and a half from Hamnett's. He aroused some neighbors, and they hastened to the burning dwelling. Mr. Francis Ackerman, living on the adjoining farm, also helped to gather together, but it was found that all attempts to put out the flames would be utterly futile. The pump, which stood near the house, and furnished the only means for getting water, was also on fire, and the work of destruction so far progressed that it could not be stayed. The flames continued to burn until the woodwork of the interior was consumed, the floors having fallen in.

THE DWELLING.

The house was of brick, built on a hillside, so that the southern side was two stories high, while the north was but one story, the floor of which was about on a level with a lawn in front. There were four rooms, two up and two down. The members of the family all slept in the upper rooms, Mr. Hamnett and wife, and two children occupying one of them, and the bound boy and hired man the other. As none of these persons were seen by any of the neighbors who had assembled, the dreadful thought forced itself upon the mind that all had perished in the flames. This was a rather improbable theory, in face of the fact that escape from the sleeping rooms would have been a very easy matter, especially for the adults, who would only have had to kick out a window and jump out, or escape through the door. A search through the ruins, for the bodies of the missing, led to the discovery that a most

FIENDISH WHOLESALE BUTCHERY

had been perpetrated by some one, and suspicion soon fell upon the German farm hand, Ernest Love, whose body was not in the ruins. In the basement, under the room in which the parents and children slept, were the bodies of Hamnett, his wife, and one of the children. Under the other room, was the body of young Smith, the boarder, who, although not more or less consumed by the flames, but bore unmistakable evidence of murderous violence. The bodies of the others could be seen as they lay amid the charred rubbish, and it was found that all had been murdered in the most brutal manner. The skull of John Hamnett, though half consumed, showed that it had been broken in by a fearful blow, and the bones of his wife were the remains of his little daughter Ida, aged about six years, her skull showing similar fracture.

The body of Mrs. Hamnett was easily distinguished from the rest that it was surrounded by the metal rings or hoops which she had been in the habit of wearing. The flesh was nearly all consumed, but there were several unburnt feathers about her, which indicated that she must have been in bed when murdered, or placed thereon after the deed had been done. Her skull, like those of the others, had been fearfully crushed.

Robert Smith, the bound boy, aged about twelve years, was not so completely burned by the flames as the others, his features were plainly perceptible upon his throat, although the skin was crisped and hard. The entire side of the head had been literally crushed and mashed.

The remains of the fifth victim, little Emma, a daughter aged about two years, were not found. It is probable that they were so situated as to be entirely consumed.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DEATH

was found near the house, and consisted of an ordinary hatchet. The cuts on the throat of Young Smith, in the judgment of those who examined them, plainly showed that it was the blade of the hatchet, while the indentations in the skulls of the victims were undoubtedly made by the handle of same.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING THE MURDER.

The circumstances above detailed lead irresistably to the conclusion that Ernest Love is the perpetrator of the horrible crime. Since Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Hamnett had gone on a visit to the family of Mr. Samuel G. West, a brother of the ex-coroner at Homestead, and returned home about half-past ten o'clock. They had left the children with Love and the boy Smith, in both of whom they had the fullest confidence, having no thought of the dreadful fate that awaited them. Doubtless Love had contemplated the murder, and when he found the parents both absent, the inclination became irresistable. The bound boy would be first dispatched; and, this dread fact staring Love in the eyes, which aroused little girls would fall easy victims to his bellish prompt, he at once decided that the parents would then follow; or perhaps the fiend, not satisfied with the bloody record he had already made, and fearful that he might be left to endure, due to lay in wait for the father and mother, knowing that he was the murderer in the house, he would station himself in such a position as would enable him to strike down the husband before he could become aware of the intended assault. Mrs. Hamnett would thus be the last victim, and when her shrieks for help or supplications for mercy had died away, the monster could then have an opportunity to possess himself of whatever he coveted in the house.

THE MOTIVE.

It was generally supposed that Hamnett had considerable money about the house, and Love had no doubt either heard the story, or had seen something during his stay to confirm this belief. Money seems to have been the only motive for the dreadful crime. Hamnett was a thrifty and shrewd in his dealings, and probably kept money about the premises. The murderer must have been possessed of an unusual degree of nerve to have carry out to the end this fearful tragedy. Most men would have been appalled with the sight of blood of three persons upon their soul, and fled in terror from the scene before the arrival of the other two. But Love succeeded, only to be thwarted in his purpose. The butchery is one of the most fearful and cold-blooded in the annals of the State.

THE CORONER SUMMONED.

Coroner McCallin was notified at an early hour, and at once proceeded to the scene of the tragedy. He impaneled a jury after viewing the remains of the deceased adjourned the inquest until to-day. He engaged the services of Dr. Wood, of the South Side, for the purpose of making a careful examination of the bodies as is possible under the circumstances, with a view to testifying before the inquest.

THE MURDERER.

Love is described as a heavy set man, with dark goatee and moustache, and about twenty-five years old. He had been in the employ of Mr. Hamnett for about six months, and while the neighbors know little or nothing of his previous history, are of the opinion that he was a man of bold character. When the coroner left, last evening, for the city, all things had been quiet in the neighborhood. It is not known what direction he took.

Chief of Police Irwin, and detectives Long and Scott, were at once detailed to work up the case, and it is hoped that the murderer will be speedily apprehended.

There is intense excitement in the neighborhood, and the people are turning out en masse to-day to prevent the people from laying summary hands upon him.

VISITING THE OFFICERS.

Chief of Police Irwin and the other officers returned at a late hour last evening, having so far as possible investigated the circumstances of the case. It does not appear that they have much of a clue to go upon, but it is understood that every effort will be put forth to bring to the proposed murderer or murderers. The idea is advanced that Love had an accomplice, and that he took away with him the other girl, Ida.

There is here an opportunity for Chief Irwin and the detectives to distinguish themselves for shrewdness and their services will be fully credited with all endeavors to bring to light the truth about this horrid atrocity.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following is a list of deeds placed on record yesterday in the County Recorder's office: Quit claim. B. McClain to Frank V. Fisher, April 1st, 1874; two lots in Lower St. Clair township.....$1

Elias Bennett to George Scott, April 1st, 1874; lot in Tarentum, Lock street, 73x132½ feet.....$500

Wm. D. Baker to Michael Duffy, April 7th, 1874; lot in Wilkins township, containing 2 acres 7 roods and 21½ perches, and lot same place, 6 acres.....$5,000

Michael Duffy to Eve A. Baker, April 7th, 1874; same lots.....$5,000

W. H. Covode, guardian to Wm. Keyser, May 19th, 1876, one-eighteenth interest in land, line of Connellsville road, city.....$2,777 77

John Updegraff, guardian to Wm. Keyser, May 19th, 1873; one-ninth interest in above.....$1,555 59

Same to same, one-ninth interest.....$2,777 77

Wesley Wilson, guardian, to same, May 19th, 1873, one-eighteenth interest in above.$2,777 77

Jacob Covode, guardian to Wm. Keyser, May 19th, 1873, one-eighteenth interest in above.....$2,777 77

James M. Reed to Wm. Keyser, October 8, 1872; three-nineths of one-half interest.....$8,333 34

Thomas A. Mellon to Jacob W. Taylor, November 28, 1873; lot in Versailles township, 25x100 feet on Railroad.....$200

Martin Tite to Caroline Tite, March 23, 1874; Oberlin Tite to Caroline Tite, March 23, 1874; lot in Sewickley borough.....$1 00

A. H. Allison to Allen Aber, April 21, 1873; 58 acres and 7 perches land in West Deer township.....$8,500

John Schaefer to Fred. Harms, April 7, 1874; lot in late Lower St. Clair township, now city, First street, 25x100 feet.....$500

Julia A. H. Mellor et al. to Leonard Hahn et al., April 1, 1874; lot in Twenty-sixth ward, seventeenth street, 97 feet, 7¼ inches by 120 feet.....$10,000

Clement Ciettie to Wm. W. Nisbet, April 12, 1874; lot in Thirty-first ward, Turnpike road, 50x75 feet.....$5,000

Samuel Givens to Sarah A. Frazer, July 2, lot in Shaler township.....$5 00

Robt. S. Scully to Wm. M. McCombs, March 27th, 1874, lot in Nineteenth ward, city Euclid street 30x125 feet.....$1,200

Thomas Mellor to Robb & McPeak, March 23d, 1874, lot in Mansfield Robert avenue, 120x22 feet.....$800

M. L. Land Improvement Trust Co to James B. Robb, December 12th, 1871, lot Centre avenue city, 50x150.....$375

Mary J. Parkinson to Geo. H. Crozier, April 18th, 1874, lot in Jefferson township, 49½ feet.....$50

Nicholas Bergman to Adam Barn, October 28th, 1873, lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, Robinson Road.....$2,000

W. H. Smith to Jos. R. Smith, April 13th, 1874, two acres 140 perches land in Leet township.....$12,000

Henry A. Breed to Geo Kimberlin, August 5th, 1875, lot Second ward, Allegheny, Taggart street, 66x120 feet.....$6,250

Jas Haag to Geo. Kimberlin, June 9th, 1875, lot 2 perches land in Allegheny adjoining above.....$1,500

Wm. Nesbit to W. J. Nesbit et al., April 28th, 1874, 101 acres 6 perches land in Fawn township.....$4,052

SUMMER TRAVEL.

Advantages Offered by the Pennsylvania Central and Its Connections.

Pleasure travel, which has become so common with all classes of Americans during the summer months, is anticipated by many as the most enjoyable event of the entire year. It carries them to new scenes, familiarizes them with strange people, breaks the monotony of their lives, relieves them for a time from mental and bodily strain, and reinvigorates them for life's cares and duties. It, therefore, becomes a momentous question how this recreation, often limited by considerations of economy both of time and means, can most profitably and pleasantly be enjoyed. Many of our transportation lines have arranged routes and rates to meet the requirements of the people, and from season to season these facilities are improved and extended. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has gained a high reputation for the facilities it annually presents this class of travelers, and the popularity its lines enjoy is well merited. They extend into the most interesting portions of the Middle States, and excursionists are carried over them for long distances at low rates, without annoying changes or transfers. Its roadway and rolling stock are kept in the most perfect condition, and its management is complete, careful and courteous, as a consequence the comfort of travelers is assured and the safety guaranteed. Every reader of current news is aware of the fact that a "terrible accident" is rarely recorded on any portion of this great railroad system.

So far as scenery goes, no line of railroad on the continent can surpass those running through Pennsylvania. Magnificent agricultural panoramas, beautiful river views, splendid mountain pictures, picturesque hills and valleys, lovely villages, and flourishing towns and cities are seen in quick succession. A ride of forty hours between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh shows more interesting variety than can be seen in the United States, and from this main channel a score of lines branch out, leading to localities and resorts of unsurpassed attractiveness and world-wide popularity.

The State of Pennsylvania is in itself an interesting study. Its hills are filled with anthracite and much of the bituminous coal found on the continent. Its hidden fountains produce the largest portion of the oil now so essential to the comfort and industry of the world. Many of its hills are depositories of iron and other ores, which are utilized in immense manufactories seen in every valley. Its forests supply the principal part of the lumber used in the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard. Its soil varies from the richest to the poorest. Its territory is washed by the tides of the Atlantic and the waters of Lake Erie, and is drained into the Gulf of Mexico by rivers navigable more than two thousand miles. Its boundaries completely separate New England and New York from the Mississippi valley, and the entire area is dotted by scenes of more than ordinary historical interest. All these combinations add to the charm and interest of every journey an American can find something in it instructive and gratifying.

The accommodations provided for summer travel on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad are unsurpassed. Good hotels in all the towns reached by it are the rule, not the exception, and many of them are elegant in all their appointments. It would be difficult to select finer hotels than the Girard House, Philadelphia; Continental, Washington; Monongahela House, Pittsburgh; Logan House, Altoona; Lochiel, Harrisburg; Kensington, Lancaster; Leopard, Columbia; Lafayette, Lewistown; Bellevue, Huntingdon; Logan House, Lock Haven; Jersey Shore, Jersey Shore; Brisbin House, Williamsport; Bentley House, Corning; Bath House, Bath; Jones House